BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814, [NUMBER 1131.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay & Subordinates for the Month of March 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank.	[pee.	[pee	Rs. Qr. Rs.	Rs. Q. Rs.
Rice, 1st Sort,	14 0 9 Cutcha Seers per a Rs.	17¼ - seers per a Ru-	14 - Seers per a Ru-	2 3 50 per parah unbeaten,	4 1 00 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 0 9 do.	19 - do.	15 - do.	2 3 0 - do.	4 0 00 do. do.
Ditto, 3d do.	16 2 9 do.	22¼ - do.	20 - do.	2 2 50 - do.	3 3 00 do. do.
Ditto, 4th do.	18 2 0 do.	24¼ - do.	22 - do.	None,	3 2 00 do. do.
Red Rice,	19 2 0 do.	27¾ - do.	35 - do.	2 2 - - do.	2 1 00 do. unbeat.
Badjree, 1st Sort,	18 0 13¾ do.	22¼ - do.	27 - - do.	3 0 50 - do.	3 1 00 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	19 0 0 do.	" - do.	30 - - do.	2 3 - - do.	2 3 00 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	21 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	2 2 50 - do.	None,
Wheat 1st do.	17 0 4½ do.	23¾ - do.	26 - - do.	4 - - - do.	4 1 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	19 0 13½ do.	24¾ - do.	27 - - do.	3 2 - - do.	4 0 50 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	21 0 0 do.	" - do.	28 - - do.	3 1 - - do.	3 1 00 do.
Doll, 1st do.	14 3 0 do.	19¼ - do.	17 - do.	7 2 do.	5 2 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	15 0 0 do.	" - do.	18 - - do.	6 - - do.	4 1 00 do.
Mug,	22 3 0 do.	27 - do.	35 - - do.	3 2 - - do.	3 0 00 do.
Oorid, 1st Sort,	21 1 9 do.	25½ - do.	27 - - do.	3 - - do.	3 1 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	22 0 0 do.	" - do.	30 - - do.	2 3 - - do.	None,
Mutt, 1st do.	33 2 0 do.	" - do.	30 - - do.	None,	3 2 50 do.
Grain,	28 0 0 do.	24¾ - do.	35 - - do.	4 - - do.	4 1 50 do.
Chola,	26 1 0 do.	23¾ - do.	27 - - do.	None,	3 2 00 do.
Wall,	30 0 0 do.	32¾ - do.	32 - - do.	2 2 - - do.	None,
Joar,	21 2 9 do.	27 - do.	32 - - do.	None,	2 1 00 do.
Bunty,	31 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	None,
Cedra,	34 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Codree,	20 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Gowar, 1st sort,	36 2 0 do.	" - do.	27 - - do.	None.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	41 2 12 do.	" - do.	28 - - do.	None.	Do.
Barley,	31 0 12 do.	20 - do.	27 - - do.	None,	Do.
Bowtah,	24 2 0 do.	34¾ - do.	" - - do.	1 3 50 - do.	Do.
Batty, 1st Sort,	22 2 13¾ do.	28¾ - do.	35 - - do.	1 2 50 do.	1 1 12 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	26 0 13¾ do.	32 - do.	40 - do.	1 1 50 do.	1 0 80 do.
Ditto 3d do.	26 3 0 do.	34 - do.	45 - - do.	1 1 - do.	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	27 2 12 do.	37¾ - do.	48 - - do.	1 75 - do.	Do.
Red Batty,	29 3 0 do.	45 - do.	48 - do.	1 50 - do.	1 0 48 do.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira, 31st March 1814.

E. IRONSIDE,
Magistrate.

Broach, March 31, 1814.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39¼ English lbs

J. ROMER,
Judge and Mag.

Surat, 31, *March* 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¼ English lbs.

T. A. KEATE,
Mag.

Tannah, 31, *March* 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT,
MAG.

Bombay, 19, April 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

EDWARD W. HUNT
Sec. to the Com. of Markets

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the Contract for conducting the Coinage of the Bombay Mint will be received at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government on the 1st day of June next at noon.

2d. At the same time, and place, Tenders will be received for a Contract for refining impure Gold and Silver Bullion of every quality or Touch at certain rates in proportion to its inferiority from the Standard.

3d. Persons desirous of obtaining the above Contracts may know the conditions and further particulars by applying to the Mint and Assay Masters to their Offices in the Mint.

4th. The Proposals for the Coinage and those for refining may be given in either jointly or separately.

5th. The Contract or Contracts to be determinable at the option of Government, Six months previous notice being given for that purpose.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th APRIL 1814.

સરકારી જાહેર ખબર ચોથો.

એવીજે શ્રી મુબઇનાં દંડશાલમાં ણાં નુ પારવાનો મુખતો ફરવા શરૂ૩ બંનદ ઝીધેલાં પરપોજલ તાખરી ૧ માશા જુન બપોરનાં ચીફ શેરતારી એકુની ફા રીશમાં લેશે *

તેજ વખતે તાંકાંજ ફર ચાંદીનો આ ને બનીનુ ફીન શુનુ તથા ૩પુ શીકાના દય એટલે બનીં ફરતે નરશ ફશેતો આકારની પરમાંણે શા લાવે ગાલી ચો ખુ ફરી આપવાને વાશતે મખતો આપ વાને પરપોજલ જોશે *

જેકોઇ આદમીઓ કુપર લખેલા મખ તા લેવા શરૂ૩ રાજી ફશે તેકુને મીટ ત થા આશે આશતર એની પાશે તેની ફારીશમાં દંડશાલમાં ગીઆથી ફરાર તથા બીજુ શવીશતર માલુમ થાશે *

ણાંનુ પાડવાનુ તથા શીનુ ચોખુ ફરી આપવાનુ પરપોજલ એકટુ અથવા જુ દુ આપવુ *

મખતો તથા મખતા શરફારની અર જીઓ આવે તાર ૬ મહીના અગાડુ ખબર આપીને મખતો મોકુફ ફરશે *

તા ૨૭ આપરેલ શંને ૧૮૧૪ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ઇનગ્રજીઇયાણીન પેઘનેઘેણ

ઐેલીવેંણીનેમણજીમગી ઠંમણાઉ
તમજે પાડાપયાચમરેતા મજ્ઞપ
યામગીતા ઘંણમેંરેંરેંપ્રપોજ્ઞ૬ તાગી
પે ૧ મહેજીન રોંજપ્રઇગી ચીપ્ર
ણમડતાગીયાચે ઘમ્રીજાતચેતીપ

નેચપદેતીતેપેં ઇનચાંણીચે ઇ
ચગ્ચ મ્રણર્ણ ઘંણીચેણીપણેંણે પ
ણજેણીપ્રણેઇગ્ચ મ્રપણેપનીક્ષા
નીચણણેંરેંત્યાણપ્રનણી પ્રમણેપ્રે
પેપ્રપને ગાણીન ચેપેમરણંમા
પયામગીતા મરેતા ચ્માપયાણ પ્ર
પોજ૬ચેતીપ

નેંપ્રેણી મણીરો ણઇનક મરેતે
ચ્માપયાણપ્રગીણણતીપ્રત્યાણંમીઠ
પણણેંપ્રક્તનયાણપ્રડેણત્યાચે ઘ
મ્રીજાતઠંમણાઉતંગેપ્યાણપ્રપ્રનપ
પનપ્રડ ણપીક્તનવણીમઘેઇંપ

મપ્રેપાડાપયાચ પણોપ્રે ચે
પેમરણચ્માપયાચે પ્રપોજ૬ છેપ્ર
ત્ર ગ્રીપપેંગપ્રરેંપ્માપે

મરેતા ગ્રીપ મરેતે ણનપ્રનચે
મગીણેઇંપ તેકુંણાઘમણીને ઘ

[illegible] મહેતા એજીમપ્રાગજીભાઈ તાગીએ 29 એપ્રીલ [illegible] ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to G vt. In the Office of Country Correspondence.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Trustees of the Fund Established at Madras, in 1812, for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the European Sailors and Soldiers, who fell in the conquest of Java, hereby Announce that a final division of the amount Subscribed to that Charity, has been made agreeably to the annexed Statement, and that the unclaimed shares will be paid, on Application to Major Agnew Deputy Adjutant General at Madras, who has acted as Secretary to the Trust, on sufficient Receipts, and Security for the due appropriation of the Money being given—and they further give notice that all shares unclaimed within one year from this date, will be considered as forfeited, and thrown into the Funds of the Male and Female Asylums at that Presidency.

MADRAS,
1st APRIL 1814.

STATEMENT.

	St.	Pags.	Fans.	Ch.
Amount Subscribed,		5000.	3.	49.
Interest received on the Government Securites of the Fund,		266.	11.	2.
Total		5266.	14.	51.
Expended in the purposes of the Fund up to this date,		241.	35.	20.
Unrecovered Subscriptions,		35.	0.	0.
	Ps. F. Ch.			
Donations to 5 Widows each,	50. 0. 0.	4990.	0.	0.
Donations to 18 Orphans each,	263. 15. 0.			
Total.		5266.	35.	20.

List of Widows and Orphans admitted to the benefits of the Fund.

WIDOWS EACH TO RECEIVE. . . Ps. 50.

CORPS.	NAMES.	HUSBAND'S NAME AND RANK.	DONATION HOW DISPOSED OF.
59th Regt	Izabella Haytor,	Thomas Haytor, Private.	Paid by the Secretary at Madras,
69th Regt.	Mary Anderson,	Wm. Anderson, Corporal.	ditto ditto ditto
„	Mary Ann Thomlinson,	Jos. Thomlinson, Private.	Unclaimed (Said to be with the 84th Regt.)
78th Regt.	Margaret Matheson,	Alex. Matheson, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the 78th Rt. on Java
„	Rose Gallie,	Alex. Gallie, Private.	

ORPHANS EACH TO RECEIVE. . . Ps. 263. F. 15. Ch. 0.

CORPS.	NAMES.	FATHER'S NAME AND RANK.	DONATION HOW DISPOSED OF.
59th Regt.	George Freeburger,	Martin Freeburger, Private,	Remitted to the Comdg. officer of the Corps on Java,
„	Sarah Hurst,	John Hurst ditto	Unclaimed (Said to be at Madras.)
„	Eliza Hurst,		
„	Mary Ann Kelley,	Henry Kelly, Corporal.	Remitted to the officer Comdg. the Corps on Java.
„	Joseph Haytor,	Thomas Haytor, Private.	Unclaimed (at Madras.)
69th Regt.	James Oliver,	James Oliver, ditto	Remitted to the officer Comdg. the Corps at Seringapatam,
78th Regt.	John Murdock,	J. Murdock, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Corps on Java.
„	William Murdock,		
„	Alexander Murdock,		
„	Mary Murdock,		
„	Farquhar Matheson,	Alexander Matheson, ditto	ditto ditto ditto
„	Mary McKenzie,	Rodk. McKenzie, Serjeant	Unclaimed (Said to be at Bombay,)
„	William McKay,	John McKay, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Corps on Java,
„	Alexander McLeod,	William McLeod, do.	Unclaimed (Said to be with the 69th Regiment,)
„	Betty McLeod,		
89th Regt.	Bridget Trainer,	James Trainer, ditto	Paid to the Treasurer of the Female Asylum,
„	Margaret Murphy,	Francis Murphy, do.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Rt. at Bangalore
„	Frances Murphy,		

P. VANS AGNEW,
Secretary to the Java Widow and Orphan Fund.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29TH APRIL 1814.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Packets are now open at this Office for the reception of letters to be transmitted to Europe by the Ship SAMARANG.

T. FLOWER,
Post Master Gen.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
General Post Office,
5TH MAY 1814.

Bombay Civil Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Conformably to the Regulations, an Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund Institution will be holden on Tuesday the 10th Instant at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, at 11 o'Clock A. M.

J. D. DEVITRE,
Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund

Bombay,
Civil Fund Office,
6th May, 1814.

His Majesty's Ship Minden, Point de Galle Roads, April 6th 1814.

THE Naval Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, informs those interested in the Private Trade, that may arrive in the East Indies under the license granted by the new Charter, that timely notice will be given of the sailing of the convoys from this Country for Europe, as arranged by the Vice Admiral with the several Governments of the Presidencies &c, communicating the periods and place of rendezvous for their departure: He further informs the several Merchants, Owners, and Masters of the Private Trading Ships, and Vessels, that he is directed not to allow any to depart for Europe without convoy: and that he will consider the publishing this information in the Gazettes of the Presidencies a sufficient notice.

EDWARD WALCOTT,
Secretary to the Vice admiral and Naval Commander in Chief

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of FATIMA BEBEE Widow of MAHOMED JAFFER JALALL late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been Committed by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MEAH MAHOMED ALLY bin SHAIK HUSSON MOOSA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant; all Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 22d April 1814

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

In the Goods of TRECUM MUNJEE late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been Committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MEGJEE NARRONJEE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant in Trust for and during the minority of MANOCHBOY the widow of the said TRECUM MUNJEE deceased; all Persons concerned in the said Estate, in any way, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated 4th May 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of TUCKER MALJEE MONA, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CASSIM HUSSON and BHAN NURSEY both of Bombay Inhabitants until TUCKER PURSHOTUM MALJEE the Son and Heir of the said TUCKER MALJEE MONA attains the age of 21 years; all Persons indebted to the Estate, or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administrators without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 6th May 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT any Persons having claim or demand on a Dwelling House situate without the Town Walls of Bombay at a place called Kurlup in the street of Doctor Enoos, belonging to BALLA CHENDEY MOREMAN, are requested to make known the same to PERMANUND VUNJA within fourteen days otherwise such claim will not be admitted

Bombay, 6th May 1814 d.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Breach Candy, by the name of the Crow's Nest, and lately occupied by S. Babington Esq. For further particulars enquire at Bhickajee Merjee & Co.'s Shop.

Bombay, 7th May 1814.

FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE SHIP

ANN,

Capt. THOMAS RIDDOCK,

HAVING the greater part of her Tonnage engaged, will proceed to China in all the month of June next. Tenders for Freight will be received by Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who may be concerned, that a house built with chunam and covered with Tiles the property of JEEJEEBHOY EDULJEE MOODEY formerly occupied by EDULJEE JEEJEEBHOY WATCHAW, is purchased by HOORMUZJEE COOVERJEE BALLEVALLEH, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay in Medows Street close to the Shop of Dadabhoy Cawarjee Sayer, any person who may have claims thereto is to give notice to the purchaser within the 21 days from the date hereof and in default of the same they will be considered of no effect. and the Purchase money will be paid to the owner.

Bombay, 29th April 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કુંથી આપીએ એજે

ગાર એક ચુનાનુ બાંધેલુ તથા નલી ગંજનાં છાપરાંનુ એ મીલકત જીજીભાઇ એદલજી મોદી નીચે જે મધે પારશી એ દલજી જીજીભાઇ વગા રેકેતો કુતો તે ગાર પારશી કોરમરજી કુવરજી બાલી વાલાએ વેચાનુ લીધુ છે એ ગાર ફોટ મધે મેદાશ ઘરાતરીમો પારશી દાદા ભાઇ કાવશજી શાએરનાં કુકાંનની પા શેનુ જેઢોજનુ લેકે કુ ગાર કુપર કોએ તે આજ દીનથી દીન ૨૧ નીં મુદતમો એ ખરીદાર નીં પાશે અબે નં જો નકી આવે તો તેકેનો દાવો રેકેશે નકી ને એ ખરીદાર રુપીઆ ગાર ઘણીને પગાર ક રશે—તા ૨૮ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪ *

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 9th Inst.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

THE Remaining Lots of the last Sale, A few dozens of Cotton Half Stockings, some Black Beaver Hats and a few pairs of Boots &c &c. and various Articles of Furniture. At 12 o'clock will be put up a handsome Chariot, Bengal Built, and in good repair.

Bombay, 7th May 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th APRIL 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE furlough to the Presidency granted to Colonel Holmes, Commanding the Guikwar Subsidiary Force, by the Government Order of the 28th January last, and extended to the 20th instant by the Order of the 17th ultimo, is prolonged to the 20th of next month.

Mr. J. H. Pelly having returned to the Presidency, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he resume

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the duties of this station of Deputy Military Ry Master General.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

We are still unable to communicate any European intelligence either from Bussorah, or from the other Presidencies of India, in addition to the glorious news brought by the Vestal. It is now nearly six weeks since that vessel arrived, and though we confess we received a sufficient budget then, to feast all moderate Editors for a considerable time, we certainly begin to feel some slight cravings for either the Mornington or the Bombay and China Ships. the former is now overdue, and the latter notwithstanding the paragraph which appeared in the English papers stating that they were not to sail till February, we understand are to arrive on or before the 15th of this month, according to the calculations of the most fortunate *betters* of this Presidency. In the absence therefore of more interesting matter, having understood that the account of the execution of Leary, which we published in our last paper had excited a wish in some of our Readers to know the particulars of his trial, we have printed it at length in another part of this paper. We have also published another of the excellent and able Letters of Vetus which has not hitherto appeared in print in India. It is the 29th Letter of that admirable Writer, and though we confess we are open to the charge of putting the cart before the horse in publishing in our last number the 30th Letter and in this the 29th, we hope we shall be excused by stating that it arose from the belief that, in the course of this week we should have received some interesting news which might have superceded the necessity of extracting further from the epistolary lucubrations of Vetus; however worthy they may be of the attention of our Readers.

We have selected from the Calcutta Gazette the remaining intercepted Letters which were forwarded to India by the Vestal, they will be found to contain much interesting matter.

We understand that the Castlereagh of this Port left the Coast on the 16th ultimo, in prosecution of her voyage to England: the Samarang will, we believe, sail on Sunday morning to the same destination.

Accounts have been received at this Presidency, stating that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in India, had judged it adviseable to order, that no Merchant Ships shall leave India except under the regular Convoys which sail with the Hon'ble Company's Ships. It is stated that advices of some American Privateers being at present cruizing under the Line have led to the promulgation of this order.

Since writing the above we have received a notification relative to this subject which will be found in the front of this paper.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Campbell, 1st 9th.
Captain Mackay, 21st Regt. M. N.
Lieutenant Adams, 17th Light Dragoons.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. H. Bellasis, 2d 5th.
Lieut. J. Nutt, Engineers.
Lieut. J. Keith, 1st 4th.
Lieut. Col. James Smith, 6th Regiment.
Lieut. Jackson.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. H Shepherd, Captain Richard Leigh, to Miss Susan Pearse.
On Monday last, the 11th instant, J. E. Wilkinson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Bathurst.
On the 4th current, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Mr. Emerson to Miss Lenod.
DEATHS.—On Sunday last, the 10th current, Ebenezer Jessup, Esq aged 74 years; formerly Colonel of a Provincial Battalion of Loyalists in the American War—the event of which deprived him of a large hereditary Property. He afterwards came to India, where he was for some years employed as a Magistrate of Calcutta.
On the 8th current, Mrs. Jannet Fritching.
On the 6th current, Mr. Thomas Ley, of the Harbour Master's Department, aged 37.
On the same day, Mr. John Holdford, aged 60 years.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

May 1st, Arrived Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Earl Spencer Captain William Mitchell from Port Jackson.

May 1st, Sailed Arab Ship Shaw Allum Nacqudah Abdull Rahimon to Madras and Bengal.

Ditto Ship Ruparell Captain Joze Calisto da Costa to Calcutta.

3d. Ditto Ship Upton Castle Captain H. W. Beyts, to China.

4th Ditto the H. C. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieut. H. Hardy to Bengal. Passenger to Malabar Mrs. Forbes.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—April 5, Ship Chichester, Cap. S. Blake, from Covelong 15th April; 17, Brig Greyhound, Capt. C. H. Bean, from Batavia 7th February and Point de Galle 1st April: 12, Ship Forbes, Capt. J. L. Scarwell, from Trincomalee 12th April: Passengers, Lieut. Col. Wardell, Lieutenants Thompson, Moffat Wogan, Reardon; Ensign Mark, Adjutant M'Kenzie, Doctor White, Mrs. Beaufort, Mrs. Beaufort, Mrs. White and family, Mrs. M'Kenzie and family, do. Schooner Octavia. Capt. Durocher, from Colombo 9th March, do. Cutter Wilhelmina, Capt. M. Jacob, from Colombo 9th do. do. H. M. Ship Theban, Capt. Leslie.

DEPARTURES.]—April 15, Brig Nancy Capt. James Klein, for the Isle of France.—18, Brig Greyhound, Capt. C. H. Bean, for Calcutta,—do. Ship Forbes, Capt. J. L. Scarwell, for Calcutta.

Calcutta Intelligence.

APRIL 16, 1814.

Passengers on the Barrosa, Captain Fergusson.

TO ENGLAND.

Mrs. M'Clintock,
Robert M'Clintock, Esq.

TO THE MAURITIUS.

Captain Richards, of the Artillery,
G. Bayldon, Assistant Surgeon.

Passengers on the Kent.

TO THE MAURITIUS.

Sir John Hadly D'Oyly, Bart.
John Hadly D'Oyly, Esq.
Gerald Wellesly, Esq. and.
A. Melville, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

TO ENGLAND.

T. Stewart. Esq.

The brig Juno is on the eve of leaving Calcutta for Penang.

The ship Maria will shortly leave this port for Penang, Malacca and Java.

The Lynx, Captain G. S. Sealy, departs hence about the 1st proximo for Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah, for which destination the Suffeenaut Russool, Captain Boog, is likewise about to sail.

The Dispatch, Captain Fenn, will leave Calcutta in the course of this month for Java and Amboyna.

The Lady Campbell, will, it is supposed, quit Saugor on Sunday or Monday next, for the Isle of France.

ARRIVALS AT SAUGOR AND KEDGEREE.

April 8th.—Ship Phœnix, Captain Campbell, from Trincomallee, the 29th ultimo; Ship Devonshire, Captain Murray, from Penang, the 11th ultimo; Ship Pomona, Captain Street, from Madras the 1st instant; and Lord Minto, Captain A. Turner, from Malacca, the 11th ultimo.

Passenger per Devonshire.

Major Thomas Aubury, Engineers.

Ditto 10th.—Ship Hoogly, Captain T. Mitchell, from Minto, the 30th of January; Ship Argo, Captain Mackay, from Benc oolen, the 8th ultimo, and Ship Cambridge, Captain Toussaint, from Penang, the 19th ultimo.

Passengers per Cambridge.

Lieut.-Colonel Loveday,
Ensign Coot,
I. Allen, Esq. Assistant Surgeon,
A Detachment of the 20th N. I. and
Mr. G. Bettsen of the H. C. ship *Devonshire*.

Passengers per Argo.

Lieut. W. H. Hewitt, 20th N. I.

Passengers per Hooghly.

FROM PALEMBANG.

Capt. G. T. D'Aguilar, 13th N. I.
Lieut. J. Robinson, Bombay Marine.
——J. H. Bruggemyss, Messs. W. Watts and
L. C. Vankangoer.

Ditto 12.—Ship *Derrieh Beggy*, Captain Thomas Ross from Muscat, the 1st ultimo.

DEPARTURES FROM KEDGEREE.

April 9th.—The ship Barrosa, Captain Fergusson, passed Kedgeree this day for Saugor and England.

Ditto 11th.—N. B. The Madras Merchant, Capt. C. Eaton, from Madras; the Uday, Captain Geppert, and the Lady Campbell, Captain Smith for the Isle of France, anchored at Kedgeree, from Calcutta this day.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 21, 1814.

On Monday last His Majesty's Ship Theban, Captain Leslie, anchored in the roads from Ceylon. Commissioner Puget returned to the Presidency on the Theban.

We understand the works at Trincomallee have been suspended for the present.

On Monday last a Session of Oyer, and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery was holden at the Supreme Court, Fort St. George: the Grand Jury, having received a charge from the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, retired, and found Bills against the following Prisoners.

Vencatataram, for the wilful murder of his Wife.

Chedumbrum, Sawmy Chitty & Nullatomby & Mottay Chitty } for burglary

Tackeerah, for stealing sundry articles the property of Raumoo Chitty.

Serjeant J. Palmer & Francis Clare } Charged with breaking open a box & stealing therefrom a quantity of plate.

Puchiapah, Poeduchcherry Narrain, Parumbaukum Narrain & Arnachella Moodelly } Charged with setting fire to & destroying the dwelling house of Darea singe.

The charges on the three first Bills were substantiated and the Prisoners were found Guilty.—Sentence of death was passed on Vencataram: the other Prisoners are to be brought up to receive Sentence on Tuesday next.

The charges in the two latter indictments not having been proved, against the persons therein mentioned, they were acquitted.

With the notice of the arrival of the Emma Transport at the Isle of France in October last, we stated the circumstance of the Captain, unprovided it would seem with a Chronometer and not knowing his Longitude, having mistaken the Coast of Madagascar for that of the Mauritius, and sent a boat on shore, which unfortunately did not return to the Ship, and of which no information could be obtained, during the stay of the Emma off Madagascar.

On the arrival of the ship at the Isle of France, His Excellency the Governor, it appears, immediately despatched a Vessel in search of the missing persons, and the official report of the Gentlemen sent, as given in the Mauritius Government Gazette is, that the boat in which they left the ship was upset, and that two of the crew were drowned, that the rest were well received by the natives and treated with every mark of kindness, but that growing very anxious to reach the Isle of France, they resolved to avail themselves of the first opportunity which might present itself of proceeding to Tamatave—that an opportunity did present itself of embarking on board a Pirogue laden with honey bound to that Settlement, and that they actually went on board of her in spite of the representations of danger made to them by the Chiefs on account of the great quantity of cargo and number of passengers she had in her, (her gunnell not being more than four inches from the water's edge), that when the Chiefs found their remonstrances unavailing, one of them sent his Son, a young man of 21 years of age, to accompany the Europeans, and that they set sail together.—They had not however proceeded more than twenty-five miles, when a gale arising the Pirogne upset, and all the Englishmen, together with a vast number of the natives perished.

It will be recollected, that four Passengers, Gentlemen appointed to the Public Service at the Mauritius, were in the boat besides the Officers and Crew—all of whom have unfortunately perished—their names were Bourblanc, Ranee, Want, and Sterling.

The Glorious Intelligence brought to Bombay, by the Vestal, reached Bengal on the 5th instant; in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of that date, we find some heads of intelligence, conveyed under cover of a despatch from our Ambassador at Constantinople, they are in general the same as the heads already published here, but contain the following additional particulars: At the battle before Leipsic, in the heat of the action, Buonaparte it is said was deserted by his friends and guards, and led into France.

That Murat seeing the fortunes of his master completely overturned, had deserted him, and was endeavouring to establish an independent authority in Italy.

That Buonaparte's spirit was quite broken by his misfortunes, and that he eagerly called for Peace.

The Ex-Empress Josephine it is stated was imprisoned, in consequence of her attempting to render Beauharnois independent of Buonaparte.

Advices from China represent the markets there as extremely dull and highly unfavourable to importers. Opium which it seems, had brought from 1100 to 1150 dollars a Chest, was however rather on the increase there, while at Malacca this article was in no demand whatever. The markets at the Isle of France appear also to be equally unfavourable; it is stated that in consequence of the large quantity of coarse linens imported there from England, the piece goods sent from Bengal were unsaleable, and that there was little or no demand for any of the other articles usually sent from Calcutta. Bengal Rice brought about 4 Dollars a bag; Wheat, a price somewhat higher.

On Thursday Evening, a Farewell Dinner was given by the Gentlemen of the Law, to Mr. Compton, as a mark of their respect and esteem, for his private and professional character. The party consisted of about thirty, who sat down to an excellent Dinner.—After the cloth was removed, the health of Mr. Compton was drank with three times three.—He returned thanks in a concise and appropriate speech. The utmost sociality prevailed, and the company did not separate till a very late hour.

On Monday, the 10th Instant, a Meeting of the Masonic Body at Madras was convened, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of expressing their respect and gratitude to the M. W. P. G. M. Compton, on his approaching departure from this Settlement; when it was resolved to present him with a Masonic Jewel, of the value of £. 100 with an appropriate Address.

On Saturday last, the A. P. G. M. with the Masters of the different Lodges, waited upon the M. W. P. G. M. when the following Address signed by the several Masters on behalf of their respective Lodges, was read by the Grand Secretary.

"*To the Worshipful HERBERT COMPTON, Provincial Grand Master on the Coast of Coromandel, and Past Grand Warden of England &c. &c. &c.*

"*Most Worshipful & Respected Brother.*

"We, the Acting Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Madras, and the Masters of the respective Lodges working under it, having been informed that it is your intention to quit the Settlement at an early period, beg leave in the names of the Brethren of our Lodges to express to you our sincere regret that we shall be deprived of your able superintendence and fraternal assistance, which have so long been of essential benefit to us in the great cause of Masonry.

"We have also to request, that you will be pleased to accept a Masonic Jewel of the value of £ 100, as a mark of our high respect for your public and private character, and a token of our gratitude to you for the kind and affectionate manner in which you have conducted the duties of your high office, during the period that we have had the honour to be under your guidance in the path of Masonry.

"In whatever situation you may hereafter be placed, we pray that health, happiness and prosperity, may accompany you through life; and that the Great Architect of the Universe may shower down upon you the dew of his Divine blessing."

After the Address had been read, the M. W. P. G. M. returned thanks, and read the following reply.

"*Most Worshipful and Respectable Brother, and Worshipful and Respectable Brethren.*"

"The public and honorable manner, in which you have conveyed to me, the sentiments entertained of my Masonic Character, by the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Lodges which you respectively represent, has afforded me the highest gratification: and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of this special mark of their fraternal regards.

At Madras, I was initiated as a Mason, and by Masons here, I was taught the rudiments of the Royal Art: if therefore as you are pleased to assure me, I have been of some service to the cause of Masonry in this Quarter; my local obligations to the Craft have been partly performed.

"The approbation so kindly bestowed on my humble but zealous exertions, will stimulate me to persevere in my labour; and the Jewel which you have presented to me, shall be worn on all appropriate occasions as a proud testimonial of your liberality and esteem.

"Wherever my destiny may take me, rest assured that I shall gratefully remember this manifestation of your affection and goodness; and that I shall ever beseech the Almighty Architect to grant, that all our actions may be regulated by the immutable and infallible Principles of our Order. May He have you all in His Most Holy Keeping!"

On Monday last, a most respectable and numerous deputation of the Principal Native Inhabitants of Madras waited on Mr. Compton, at his Chambers, in the Madras Exchange, and presented to him an Address, of which the following is a Copy.

"HERBERT COMPTON, Esq.
Barrister in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras and King's Advocate.

SIR,

"We the undersigned Inhabitants of Madras on the occasion of your approaching departure for Calcutta, (a circumstance to us of the greatest regret,) being desirous of presenting to you a pledge of our esteem for your character, beg leave to request your acceptance of a Silver Vase, on which is inscribed a Copy of this Address.

"The whole of your professional life having been passed at this Presidency, we have had ample means of knowing and of duly appreciating your merits, and we feel a pride in declaring that you carry with you a reputation spotless and unsullied, and a character for talents and abilities in your professional line of the first order—We must also be permitted to add that the honesty and integrity, the zeal and firmness which you have invariably evinced in advocating the causes of your Clients, have left on our minds an impression of admiration and respect which never can be eradicated.

"At the same time, that we convey to you this proof of our regard, we beg leave to offer to you, our sincere wishes for your future welfare, and should any occurrence take place, which may induce you again to return to Madras, we can with truth assure you, that the day of your arrival will, to us, be a day of happiness and rejoicing.

"We have the honor to be,
"With the greatest respect,
Sir,
"Your most obdr. & faithful servants."

MADRAS, April 18, 1814.

(Here follow the Signatures of 116 of the Principal Native Inhabitants of the Settlement.)

Mr. Compton received the Deputation with all possible respect, and most feelingly expressed his sense of the kindness shewn to him, in the following terms.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I receive with infinite gratification your public assurance that my professional conduct while I have practised at the Madras Bar, has merited your commendation; an assurance, the more satisfactory, because I observe, that many of you have been my Clients.

"The Vase which you have done me the honor to present to me as a pledge of your esteem, I shall carefully preserve; and the inscription shall commemorate the confidence and kindness of those, to whom I chiefly impute my professional success.

"Although I am proud of the expressions which you have addressed to me, and trust that I have deserved them; I must take leave to assure you, that honesty, zeal, and firmness are qualities inseparable from the character of a British Advocate.

"Should circumstances fortunately bring me again to the spot where I have passed the greatest part of my life, be assured, that I shall strenuously endeavour to deserve a continuance of that friendship and esteem which you have so particularly manifested on the present occasion."

The Deputation after receiving the usual marks of attention on similar occasions, retired expressing orally their best wishes for the welfare and happiness of Mr. Compton.

[MAD. GOUR.

Calcutta Gazette.

APRIL 14, 1814.

The following hasty translation of a further portion of the intercepted correspondence, will be read with more interest, than that already before the public: as it consists principally of letters from persons of note in Paris, and the larger towns of France; and may be supposed to give a livelier sketch of the tone of men's minds after the late disasters, than could be conveyed by any document of a more regular form. The uniformity of date, and some other circumstances, would at first inspire us with a doubt of the authenticity of these letters, but on a more minute inspection, so many expressions characteristic of genuine French feeling, will be found, as ought to remove all reasonable suspicions.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

While the victories of the combined armies allow the public opinion in Germany to develope itself in full force and scope, it is but fair to make known to the world, that which reigns in the Army, the Cabinet and the Police of France. A French Courier taken by General Ylowaisky between Fulde and Frankfort was the bearer of several interesting pieces on this topic, of which the following are literal extracts.

These letters were seized by the French police, and being transmitted for the inspection of Bonaparte fell into our hands when the Courier was taken.

No. 1.

To Madame M. at Meaux.

PARIS, October 20, 1813.

To whichever side I turn myself I see nothing but dark prospects—the fashionable world—the lawyer—the financier—and the soldier, are all equally overcome by sadness and inquietude. I would have yesterday sent you an account of the trivial success of Clausel at Orogne, had I not wished to accompany it with some good news from Germany. But I have it not in my power: it is now the thirteenth day since we have received the least intelligence. They mention a partial battle lost by Ney, but I do not credit it. The rumour is feeble, but perhaps contrary to the usual source of false and bad news, it has originated in a high quarter. There is also a report of an insurrection in Italy, and truly this fatal defection of Bavaria opens a vast field for similar conjectures.

No. 2.

To Madame B. at Mentz.

PARIS, October 20, 1813.

Our rupture with Bavaria, and her junction with Austria, are confidently announced. It is even said, and apparently with truth, that the Ambassador of the former power has received orders from his court to quit Paris, and that he has demanded his passports from the Duke of Bassano. So we have got another enemy on our hands. The military gentlemen may now rejoice that they have got plenty of work; (bien de fil a retordre) they are now supplied to the extent of their desires. We may now say that if the Bavarian malady, infect the other courts of Germany, who form part of the confederation of the Rhine, that confederation will be dissolved more quickly even that it was formed.

Our affairs on the side of Spain are not in any better train. All the men capable of bearing arms, from 16 to 60 years of age on the frontiers of that side of France, are ordered out. They are working with the greatest activity on the fortifications of Bayonne.

It appears from the movements of the army of the North, that Dresden will soon be evacuated, and that serious thoughts are entertained of retreating to the Rhine.

Paris is still in the greatest consternation, and the public funds are sinking more and more every day.

A rumour of the Prince Viceroy of Italy, having deserted the French cause, and joined the party of his father-in-law, the King of Bavaria, was circulated only to be immediately contradicted.

No. 3.

To Mr. Le D. de P.

PARIS, October 20.

My dear friend, Since any letter of the 27th September, I have received no news except by your communication of the 2d instant to my father. How long a time this appears! Every one here is in a state of great fear and depression, and I confess to you I believe that some persons rejoice at these reverses as likely to lead to a solid peace? I should pity such creatures, if they did not put me in a rage. Adieu, my friend, I ought to speak to you of our child, the only subject from which I receive some satisfaction.

No. 4.

To Mr. Le Bn. de V. at Bordeaux.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1813.

I will now put you in possession of all the talk of the day in this quarter, from which you may select that which best pleases you.

It is said that the appointments of Senators and Judges of the different tribunals are suspended. There is also some reason to imagine that the legislators are among the number of those out of pay, with the exception of such more attached to the council of state.

They give us nothing but tranquilising accounts from the frontiers of Spain. I think these Anglo Spanish rogues will be repulsed. We are not more certain of the posture of affairs in the North. No official account has arrived since the 10th; and much inquietude is felt since it has been known that Bavaria has abandoned us, and joined the enemy; and it is dreaded that the example will be followed by the rest of the confederation. It is to be feared that the Austrian forces will unite and attack Italy.

The present is certainly a critical moment, but the genius of the Emperor will surmount all obstacles, and you may, already judge of the state of the national feelings by the spirit of its addresses.

No. 5.

To M. De C. at Bordeaux,

PARIS, October 21, 1813.

The affairs of our City are sensibly ameliorated since the time of my preceding letter: the bank having made full payment to all the holders of notes, who presented them for discharge. The run ended by people discontinuing to go to it. Since that time, pretty large sums in cash having been lodged in the bank, it has launched out on a larger scale; and the wants of the place have diminished to such a degree, that the best bills, which had been discounted at 12 per cent, would to-day be discounted at 7½. We might therefore conclude, that the amendment would increase, if commerce only was in distress; but the necessities of government, and the present state of political circumstances lead us to apprehend frequent crisis.

No. 6.

To Ch. M. at Zurich.

PARIS, October 21.

We are still as much in the dark as ever on all that passes without the precincts of Paris; but our anxiety daily increases, as we have no news from the grand army, and particularly from the Emperor; for since the 6th, no Courier has arrived. I mean to say, that the latest accounts received by the Empress are dated the 6th; consequently 12 or 14 messengers are missing. You may imagine what a number of reports are raised in consequence of this dearth of intelligence. It is the same thing with respect to Italy, from which more certain information has been received—that, however does not tend to calm our apprehensions. Without doubt, circumstances are much exaggerated by the credulous fears of those interested in the event; still there is, since the defection of Bavaria an incontrovertible fund of truth which justifies the alarms excited from that quarter.

I am this moment told that Telegraphic dispatches announce, a victory obtained by the grand army. Three or four thousand prisoners are said to have been taken, and it may be so; but situated as we are, we require something more than a telegraphic dispatch. It would be desirable to have more detailed accounts from the Emperor, and a more decisive victory, to give a satisfactory result.

No. 7.

To M. I. at Paris.

AMIENS, October 21.

The silence of the Emperor regarding his own situation, creates great anxiety. The news from Bayonne also causes much uneasiness for our interests in that quarter. Of Italy nothing is said, Bavaria and the duchy of Wurtzburg are talked of as having become neutral. The prudence of the bank has obliged commerce to make many sacrifices. This event fully proves how dangerous that establishment is.

No. 8.

To A. B. at Paris.

AMSTERDAM, October 18.

All commercial speculations are at an end. The situation of affairs leads us to suspect that the communications with this country may be cut off. In this state of affairs, all business is suspended, and we lay to under furled sails in expectation of fairer weather.

No. 9.

To M. R. de L. at St. Cloud, near Paris.

MONTAUBAN, October 15.

I fear that the sale of wines will be dull, not only on account of the public distress, but in consequence of the little value of wheat, and the enormous contributions imposed upon us. Marshal Soult, who is said to understand these matters better than any other person, has demanded an enormous quantity of provisions, besides two millions in cash, which are to be furnished by ten departments. We are to contribute three hundred thousand livres. Thirty-five centaines have been imposed upon proprietors. This requisition added to the preceding ones, will exceed the sum total of the impositions; so that as I have one hundred livres to pay in all, I must in the course of eight days procure the whole of that sum. The most wealthy houses are dreadfully embarrassed, because, not a dollar is to be borrowed. I do not know which way to turn.

No. 10.

To M. B. at Paris.

BAYONNE, October 16, 1813.

Within the last few days, the town is more quiet. The enemy has made no movement since he crossed the Bidassoa. His advanced posts are in front of Urogne. Nevertheless, many of the inhabitants have abandoned that place. Our own town will be deserted in a few days; every body is quitting it. Scarce a Frenchmen is to be seen.

No. 11.

A. P. red to M. D C.

FRANKFORT, October 16.

What we have learnt of M. de Ségur, grieves us exceedingly,—the more so, as we can only lament the conduct of the guards, who were the first to take the alarm. It is impossible to form an idea of their misconduct. They did not charge—not one third are mounted—they came back without cloaths, sick and disgusted. We know not what to do with them. All are about to assemble in the skirts of the town. The assassination of Mr. Ségur may produce the most distressing consequences. It is very unfortunate, that the account of it was published.

No. 12.

To the Countess D. at Paris.

BAYONNE, October 16.

We have no news. The enemy has neither passed Urogne, nor advanced upon the other parts of the line; but he occupies good positions, and it is to be feared, that he will fall upon us, at the time when we least except him. Meanwhile the inhabitants of the frontier, retire and seek a place, in which their property may be safely lodged.

No. 13.

To Capt. M. at Paris.

PAU, October 14.

The enemy attacked the whole of our line of defence, he was forced to recross the Bidassoa, but still remains master of *Croix des Bouquets*. The village of Urogne has been taken, and retaken. The excesses of the enemy's troops have been rivalled by those of our own soldiers. The department of the Provost Martial, has been ordered to make an investigation, and to listen to all complaints from the inhabitants. great numbers have just quitted Pau, where it had been sent to stop the disorderly conduct of the soldiers in garrison, who where in the habit of violating the women, and putting to death such husbands as presumed to remonstrate against such enormities. Two were shot; six condemned to the Galleys; and husbands now begin to breathe again.

The Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Infantry and Generals Maucune and Villottee have been arrested, and confined in the citadel of Bayonne; for not having been at their posts on the day of attack, when the Troops seem to have been taken by surprise.

No. 14.

From Gen. B. to M. S.

EILENBOURG, October 10.

We are on our march to Wirtemberg. A battle was expected, which however cannot take place; as the enemy retire on all points. They are too faithful to their system, of not fighting where the Emperor is, to allow of matters being quickly decided. The bad season is coming fast upon us—the weather is dreadful—yesterday it rained hard for ten hours. It seems that two expresses for France were taken at Lutzen and Ekartsberg, and that the Cossacks follow the duke of Castiglions as closely as sharks do ships.

No. 15.

To the Duke of C. A.

TOULON, October 14.

The English do not cease impudently shewing themselves. Thirteen ships of the line lately entered the west part of the roads, and

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

about half past eleven in the morning, in presence of the French squadron lying at anchor, hoisted several flags, with the French ensign reversed under the English jack, and then began a sham fight, which lasted till half after twelve. All this frightened the towns people terribly. After having finished their broadside, they ranged themselves two and two, and shoaled up close to the shore.

No. 16.

D. M. O. M. P.

MUNICH, October 20.

The King was received at the theatre with the repeated applause and acclamations of the publick. These marks of approbation apparently conferred on account of the celebration of the fete of the monarch, which should have been held on the 12th, were likewise an expression of the publick satisfaction at his Majesty's new alliance.

No. 17.

M de C. C. to C. C at Monbourgnet.

MORFONTAINE, September 17.

Here not a syllable is said of the armies or their operations. We are as if shut up in a cloister, and obliged to appear incog. At Paris, I did not present myself before any of the publick authorities. Accompanied by R. I gave myself out to be a private individual come to see the curiosities of the capital. Give me, if you can, some news of the army of the frontier. Here we have scarcely any intelligence, and none authentic, from the army of the North. We must hope for every things and yet there is no prospect of peace. When shall we escape from this state of uncertainty, and what will become of us? Time will shew.

No. 18.

A. M. N. K at Amsterdam,

FRANKFORT, October 11.

It is at present a dangerous business to discuss politicks. The two brothers M. have been a long time imprisoned at Leipsig because they dared to write too freely. An order has been received here from the French Government to arrest one Hellers and as there are three of the name, the whole number have been confined. By a letter of the 1st instant, the Emperor was at Dresden, surrounded on all sides, and unable to move ten leagues in any direction without being obliged to fight his way. Thielman who is at his heels (*dans son dos*) is, it is said fortunate in all that he undertakes. We are assured in general terms, that the army is in a sad condition, and I am informed by some French Soldiers, that if this state of affairs continue 15 days longer there will not be in the camp a single mounted soldier. Bivouacking in this bad weather, when they are obliged to keep the horses constantly saddled, overpowers them entirely. Since the rupture, of the armistice we have seen here more than 50,000 sick and wounded, without reckoning the men who have lost their equipments; of the latter description we saw eight days ago, upwards of 10,000 pass through the town. The greater part of these belonged to the Cavalry, and were without horses or carabines or even sabres, and were dressed like beggars, without even shoes to their feet.

Since then hundreds in the same condition have passed daily; even yesterday we saw guards of honor without boots or horses. The state of the army altogether must be bad when there is nothing to eat. The Leipsig courier of the 8th has brought us no news. To day no post has arrived.

No. 19.

To Mad. C. G. at Amsterdam.

FRANKFORT, October 14.

MY DEAR VIEF,

You must buy bills to the extent of 20 or 30,000 florins, upon Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Russia; provided those on the latter country are not higher than 50 per cent. Tell B. or to be moved by any reasons whatever, but to act according to the letter of the order now conveyed to him.

Note No. 22

The Director General of Police at Amsterdam writes on the 18th October, that in spite of an influx of bad news from all quarters, perfect tranquillity still reigned in Holland.

This director is positively assured, that the German houses have urgently written to their correspondents to sell all their colonial produce, that will be ready for delivery within the ensuing three months; giving them to understand that henceforth such merchandize may be replaced at a cheaper rate. They likewise advice them to buy up bills to a large amount on Austria, Spain, and Bavaria, and especially on Russia. They authorize their agents to go as far as 50 per cent for the latter although they at present stand so low as 44. In short they order them to buy up without hesitation, and to execute punctually these instructions.

No. 20.

Extract of a Letter from the Commissary General of Police at Munster, dated October 18.

General St. Cyr appears to meditate the project of moving out and driving off the enemy who are said to have only 3000 men at Bremen. He is furious against Major Devalant, who has capitulated.

A report is current on the upper Ems, that It is stated positively that the officer who has signed the capitulation will be laid hold of on his way to Osnabruck and tried.

the Prussian hussars have shewn themselves in the neighbourhood of Damme, not far from Osnabruck. The alarm extends as far as Niemburg and Minden. The French families there have quitted their houses.

I shall make all public servants and functionaries march back the moment they show themselves here. The enemy are said to have found near a million of money in the public chests at Bremen, whence the public authorities and functionaries with the garrison arrived yesterday at Diepholtz, escorted by Russians.

It is thought that the enemy cannot keep Bremen, and that they will retreat by way of Oldenburg. At Munster there is much fear and alarm which extends all over the department, but as yet there have been no disorders. The lower classes in general do not behave nearly as ill as the noblesse and the clergy. The perfect returns on the 20th or 21st. It is observed with regret that in the present difficulties, this Magistrate is too frequently and too long absent on mere pleasure excursions. He has received a letter from His Excellency the minister of the interior, full of acknowledgments for the excellent measures he took at the period of the arrival of the refugees from Cassel who were refused permission to proceed further. The fact is, that at the time of this critical event, he was not in Munster, nor did he return for three days afterwards.

Extract of a letter from the Commissary Extraordinary of the Police of Bremen, dated Osnabruck, October 19 1813.

The imprudence and want of precaution of the military chiefs, to whom the defence of the frontiers has been entrusted, have brought the greatest calamities on this country. I learnt yesterday, (the 18th,) that the fortress of Rothemburg, betwixt Bremen and Hamburg has been taken by assault by the enemy, who actually spread themselves all over the country. Insubordination, breaks forth every where, and if the Russians be not speedily driven from Bremen, and the communications with Hamburgh re-established, there is reason to fear that they will excite insurrection in the country.

In the different treasure chests which General Tettenborn has seized, there were at least 6,00,000 livres. They were dilivered up to the Partizans, at the very moment the most part of the French functionaries were about to have been paid their arrears; certain forms prescribed by the officers of the treasury had retarded this issue, which would have saved to the French very considerable sums, and prevented their being so distressed as at present.

The capitulation by which Bremen was taken possession of, by the enemy is indeed unfortunate. It remains to be justified by those officers who signed it.

The only true apology which I can conceive, for this step is the want of cartridges, which circumstance appears indeed to have been the motive that determined the Council of War.

This will be early ascertained by the superior authorities. But if it turn out to have been the reason, one is at a loss to conceive how a City which they have taken such pains to fortify, and which has been constantly threatened for the last 4 months, should have been left unprovided with ammunition. The garrison of Bremen is considerably reduced. Many soldiers have deserted, and others have been retained by force. A great number of sick and isolated persons are prevented from proceeding on their route for want of conveyance.

Mr. G. has arrived at Osnabruk, and found his Commissariat in a state of the greatest confusion.

LETTERS OF VETUS.

LETTER XXIX.

Sept. 19, 1813.

SIR,—While, at this wondrous crisis of the affairs of Europe, every English spirit throbs with agitation, or elates itself with hourly accessions of hope, it is a useful and honorable, though it may be a dangerous office, to temper the irritability of public feeling by some analysis of the sources whence all rational confidence must spring, and of the ends to which it ought to aspire.

Never has the present age enjoyed so fair a prospect of escaping from evils unworthily permitted. Never has the sting of the scorpion aimed so visibly at his own life,—or crime, purely by its mad excesses, hastened the period of its downfal.

By their novelty, by their magnitude, by their ambiguous and fearful progress, the transactions of the North have arrested a large portion—certainly not too large—of the solicitudes of this country. The independent and enlightened perseverance of Alexander—the fierce and desperate devotion of the Prussian Monarchy,—the bold yet circumspect and skilful activity of Bernadotte, which has calmed so many apprehensions,—the arrival of Moreau, whose value, if happily fate should have spared him, and if his genius should be suffered to unfold itself, will be felt by Buonaparte in the same proportion as by us,—these are materials of high promise, and of powerful interest to mankind. In the acts of Austria, unfortunately, we find less to applaud than to pity. Of strength unimpaired, but fallen in majesty, we should speak of her as of a friend, with habitual affection. She has, indeed, divested herself of all title to admiration or esteem. Her weak mediation procured a breathing time for Buonaparte, which was prolonged for his convenience, and terminated at his pleasure. In her accession to the cause of Europe, there is more of obvious and rigid necessity, than even of that tardy wisdom which has been called the attribute of her House. In her languid and ill-digested, though elaborate Manifesto, she delivers herself up to the historian as a tame and self-accusing expositress of doubts, and fears, and mean dissemblings—of merited mortifications, and unprincely griefs.

But Germany, that noble field of wise and honest enterprize for Great Britain, has not yet become the object of her active career. The English Government has risked no second stake with posterity. Spain, which in their hands continues to be a theatre of action, must still to us be the subject of anxious observation. Though long and strenuously had we announced the approach of a crisis, which would deserve and demand the best efforts of England in the North of Europe, it was plainly not with a wish that she should forego, but that she might seasonably end, the Spanish contest. From the Pyrennees alone can we enjoy those bright prospects which spread beyond the Peninsula. It is when the summit of the Pyrennees shall be a secure and impregnable spot, that the eye of Britain may behold from it without censure or obstruction, the courses of the Danube, the Weser, and the Elbe,—and her unembarrassed mind revolve its ulterior duties.

Many times it has been my wish to support the principles of his Majesty's Ministers. To defend their principles, against their measures, has often been my reluctant and ungrateful task. There has now arrived a period of the Spanish struggle, when we are likely I trust to agree in both. It is impossible not to confess, and to rejoice in the confession, that many pernicious errors have been recently repaired,—that innumerable defects have been amply supplied—that events have been anticipated,—and various succours duly and industriously provided. The growing influence of this country over the counsels of the Spaniards has appeared in nothing more strongly, than in the consistency and harmony assumed of late by the different branches of the service, arising from the concentration of dispersed authorities in those hands where power can be most safely lodged, and by which alone the allied force can be efficaciously directed.

Were it ever excuseable to promulgate apprehensions which we do not absolutely feel, it would be for the sake of instilling them into the hearts of Ministers, whose activity is for the most part in the exact ratio of their fears. Were it at this moment necessary to spur them into exertions of a bolder and more energetic character than what are likely to spring from their view of the crisis, or their spontaneous zeal for the success of our sacred cause, the English language has no reproach which I would spare from delicacy to their feelings,—nor is there a glow of colouring, or a figure of description, which I would scruple to employ upon the dangers of futurity, from any regard to what my own reputation might suffer by the contingent charges of fallacy and unfairness; in seeing more than existed, or exaggerating what really appeared. After six campaigns of a contest into which Great Britain entered with military resources beyond calculation, and military instruments above all praise, that impatience is not unnatural, and ought not to be offensive, which calls upon Ministers to speed the flight of victory. The necessity for that call, I am willing to believe, has no longer the force which once appertained to it. One or two reflections on the nature of this war, with a slight and brief sketch of some of its more prominent occurrences, may be of advantage towards enabling us to estimate its present condition. When we shall be fairly abreast of our illustrious Leader, on the line to which he has advanced the events and operations of his warfare, we can with more regularity approach the wider field of action occupied by our Allies in the North. We can introduce more favourably the views which we entertain upon a subject, than which none more fruitful of emotion, of meditation, and of hope, has ever yet been offered to the heart or the intelligence of mankind.

The truth can hardly be told too often, that the possession of Spain and Portugal by the enemy, would be equivalent to a power of invading the British dominions to what extent, and with whatever frequency they might desire. To me then Expulsion from every part of the Peninsula has appeared as if it rested on the same proofs, and as an interest to be followed up with the same vigour, as the defeat of any armament directed against the bosom of this empire. But if the liberation of Spain and Portugal were the true motive of English interference—and I confess there seems to me no other on which it could be approved,—every consideration which goes to justify the war, would still more forcibly recommend all practicable means of abridging it. The greatest sum of victory in the shortest space of time, is the manifest desideratum of war in general. But circumstances were not wanting in the Spanish quarrel, to arm this object with tenfold importance; and to render the dispatch and energy of our measures not merely eligible modes of hostility, but essential means of success.

The popular enthusiasm by which every province of the Peninsula has been inflamed, was a passion more likely to be fierce than lasting. Most national movements, however skilfully guided, and generously fostered, are applicable to a great and transient crisis, rather than to long continued and laborious services. By a protracted struggle within the Spanish frontier, we ran the risk of losing the benefit of these feelings, and of releasing the French from their operation. Of this danger much was eventually been realised. Much of that animation which to distant spectators appeared so intense and irresistible, sunk under successive stages of suffering, or finally evaporated in empty boasting. It is just, indeed, to admit, that a character but little inferior followed. Jealousy of England died away with other mischievous or inefficient phrenzies. A sentiment less powerful than the original enthusiasm, but more traceable, improvable, and longlived, has taken place; and whether actuating the Spaniard in council or in the field, has equally and gradually contributed to strengthen those measures which have been employed by us for his preservation. The ebbing of public enthusiasm, however, was severely felt in an opposite quarter. Had we commenced, as we have since proceeded, with powerful armies, and with a series of victories, we should have maintained the national sentiment at its highest pitch Spain is now more alive than ever,—raised from suspended sensibility by our triumph. It would have cost us less to nourish, than to revive that spirit. But we are told by Ministers, that the necessary consequence of the complete organization, and of the prolonged dominion of Soult in the southern provinces, was the total decay of patriotic feeling, and the establishment by that officer of a species of secure authority, more resembling that of an antient and legitimate administration, than of a recent conquest, and a predatory chief. Here then, was one effect of the erroneous policy, or the defective energy, of the British Government:—here a palpable illustration of the merits and tendencies of lingering warfare, amongst untried people.

The troops of Buonaparte subsist on plunder. In all countries, whether amicable or hostile, requisition supplies him with the means of conquering or of protecting. He fights, therefore, at small expense. But Spain, which by Napoleon was treated as an enemy, & an enemy whom it had been as favourite a part of his system to impoverish as to subdue,—Spain must by us be regarded as an ally—not only held sacred in all her resources, but fed and supported from English funds. With such an inequality in the very origin and constitution of this contest, is it not evident that from each campaign, the disproportion of expenditure must be progressive? Is it not clear as light, that between two antagonists,—one of whom goes to law for nothing, while the other maintains his suit by borrowing at a grievous loss,—it becomes the plain interest of the former to delay, and of the borrower, by every conceivable device, to accelerate and terminate the issue?

This argument derives new force from the certainty that a few thousand men, or a moderate sum of money, bearing a small proportion to the gross amount, may in most cases change the whole aspect of the operations, and make the difference between a triumphant and a disastrous war.

Our Peninsula alliance partakes of the nature, though it has not borne the name, of a Coalition. In most coalitions the seeds of discord are as numerous as the parties who compose them. It may, therefore, be assigned as the standing policy of such associations, to strike with their best ability at the outset, that the principle of disunion may not have time to act, nor hostile intrigue to exert its influence on dishonesty, or jealousy or terror. The above remark may be held more applicable to another great Confederacy than to that in the South of Europe: where the absolute control of England over Portugal, and her just ascendancy over the Spanish Government, have infused into the league a degree of consolidation scarcely to be found, where interest is less blended, and power more equally balanced.

But causes extrinsic to the scene of hostility in the Peninsula, pressed home upon this country the obligation of vigour and dispatch. America and the North of Europe threatened her with a double claim upon her arms,—in the one to defend her rights; in the other, to restore them. Whatever may have been the temper of the American people, the leading members of their Government have been the humble creatures of Buonaparte. I do not assert, but I believe them, to be his pensioned slaves. No insolence, no demonstration, escaped from Mr. Madison, until he saw our troops engaged in the protection of Spanish liberty. To provoke England to war while so embarrassed, could operate no otherwise than as a diversion in favour of France. The whole race accordingly of Mr. Madison's negociators was of French parentage, and of the lowest order. The same sneering equivocation—the same impudent assumption of new or exploded principles—the same fraudulent suppression of facts—the same cant and fine-spun of benefit and virtue, to cover all that was base and fordid in design. The resolution, I repeat it, of this democratic hypocrite, could serve, and did serve, no other purpose than to forward the schemes of his employer, by throwing a further distraction in the way of the British arms. But it would demand some expenditure of time and cunning, to bend the nation to his policy, England, therefore, by a rapid prosecution of warlike measures, might have used the interval to accomplish her ends in Europe. Nor were the friends of her Administration blind to the mischiefs unavoidably resulting from an American war. Long before it was declared, they renounced "the possibility of defend-

" i[illegible] French armies, with a force fo
" i[illegible] Lord Wellington commanded?"
Was [illegible] olicism in reasoning to pro-
long [illegible] the evil fhould be aggravated,
by en[illegible] addition to Spain, and by
diverti[illegible] (confeffedly inadequate)
ftrengt[illegible] ject, to the confervation of
a diftant [illegible]

If the darkneſs which gathered over our proſpects in the Weſt, ought to have prepared Great Britain for a timely extrication of her arms from the Peninſula, the dawn of liberty which began to break from Ruſſia upon this hemiſphere, promiſed a ſplendid recompenſe for their future employment,

By an early termination of the Spaniſh war, we ſhould have averted the war with America; and what is of unſpeakably more importance, we might have decided the conteſt in the North.

But the country, it was ſaid, ſo far from bearing more weighty burthens, muſt ſink under thoſe which were already impoſed upon her. It is notorious, that a Prime Miniſter, whoſe diſaſtrous fate become the ſubject of univerſal lamentation, had expreſſed his firm and deliberate ſentiment, in favour of retrenching—not, indeed, thoſe home expenſes, which are termed the ſources of corruption, but—thoſe expences attendant on our foreign military meaſures, which are ſtrictly and properly the means of our defence. Now the unfitneſs of the Empire to ſuſtain the continued preſſure of thoſe taxes and exertions which ſhe has already borne, was a circumſtance which would ſtrike moſt forcibly the mind of a Statesman whoſe place obliged him to encounter all the difficulties of a labouring ſyſtem of Finance. I freely ſubſcribe to the plain propoſition, that England could not be expected in 1810—and much leſs can ſhe be now expected—to endure the continuance, for a long ſeries of campaigns, of the preſent rate of her contributions. We are all aware that it cannot laſt. The ſimple queſtion was and is, how to render it uſeful. Quick in his perception of ſingle objects—prone to the ſearch of ſubtile differences—nature and practice had prepared Mr. Perceval to analyze rather than to combine. Set before him a great and maſter principle, his genius as a reaſoner carried him to its extent—as a Miniſter, to mutilate its action. A man ſo engroſed by ordinary hazards, was little qualified for the attainment of ſuperior ends. Plauſible as it appeared, the argument put forth, and circulared by the diſciples of Mr. Perceval, was neither deep, nor ſound, nor prudent. Had the deſpair of our capacity for a vigorous proſecution of the conteſt, been accompanied by a propoſal for immediate peace, or by a diſpoſition to accept propoſals, there might have been error, but there would have been conſiſtency between them. Here there was none. Peace and war were equally perverted by this ſyſtem, which entailed upon us the ills of both, without the benefits of either. By leaving Spain to the mercy of Napoleon, we ſhould have brought him to our own doors. We ſhould have provoked the attack, which we dared not prevent: and had this mournfull theory been adopted, its inevitable conſequences would have needed no other illuſtration than the eaſy ſurrender of the whole Peninſula, and ultimately of Ireland, to Buonaparte.

The mode of hoſtility recommended in oppoſition to that, which had been, I doubt not, conſcientiouſly approved, as it was fondly cheriſhed by the friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman, was, ſtrange to ſay, founded on the ſame principle; namely, that England cannot bear the undefined prolongation of her actual burthens. The concluſion, indeed, from theſe admitted premiſes, as drawn by the enemies of the neutral or economical propoſition, was of a nature directly oppoſite. To them, and to Vetus amongſt the number, it did ſeem evident, that the ſureſt way to mitigate the maſs of evil, and to lighten the eventual ſufferings of which war muſt be productive, was to abridge its period by an increaſe of our preſent expenditure, ſo far as might be neceſſary towards enlarging the ſcale of operations, and applying to each a deciſive force. This is my view of the only eſſential diſagreement between two claſſes of Statesmen who receive it as a common creed, that peace, with the unbroken power of Buonaparte, would be more calamitous than any condition, to be meditated amongſt the average evils of war. Had either of theſe ſyſtems been fully acted on, from the ſummer of 1810 to the preſent year;—in one caſe, after gloriouſly emancipating our Allies, we might have achieved new triumphs, nay, imperiſhable conqueſts, more intrinſically precious to this maritime people, than the abſolute dominion of the Elbe,—in the other, after weakly abandoning the Peninſula, we ſhould have reduced our own iſlands to the daily terror of invaſion.

The line which has been recently purſued by Miniſters, beſpeaks, I truſt, the commencement of a courſe of eminent and auſpicious public ſervice. In few, or very trifling inſtances, can they, ſince the cloſe of the laſt campaign, be charged with miſconduct, miſcalculation, or neglect. To have headed the torrent of theſe wondrous times, would deſerve a panegyric almoſt too high for mortals. It is no mean praiſe to the Britiſh Government, that they have watched and diligently followed the ſtream. That they once imagined obſtacles in the way of their country's fortune, which to other eyes were wholly inviſible, or to other judgements of little weight, was at the worſt of times, the ſum of my involuntary cenſure. That they have faced and ſurmounted many real difficulties, and procured for the empire great ſucceſſes, are truths too conſpicuous for envy to ſuppreſs, and too honourable to the nation for any upright Engliſhman to depreciate.

Whatever were the circumſtances under which the battle of Salamanca was fought, or the mortifications by which it was ſoon ſucceeded, it proved a new era in this ſingular conteſt, and in the hiſtory of Great Britain after the laſpſe of an hundred years. It was not a victory gained within ſight of the coaſt—under the guns of her fleet—or amidſt the cheers of her ſeamen. It repreſented England in the ſtriking light of a great and unalloyed military Power. The Britiſh General engaged the main army of Buonaparte in the very centre of Spain,—cut off more than 20,000 ſoldiers,—delivered four provinces at a ſingle blow,—and ſhook the land to its extremity. Had the Adminiſtration on whom that illuſtrious Captain depended for the maintenance and improvement of a force which he ſo worthily employed, thenceforth relaxed in the diſcharge of their growing duties, the South of Spain might ere long have been re-occupied by the Invader, and the day of Salamanca been a melancholy boaſt. But here begins the genuine triumph of our Government. Their energy, liberality, and unwearied exertion have kept pace with the proſpects unfolded by Lord Wellington, and in the ſilence of winter prepared for him that powerful and effective hoſt, which ſeeming to forget the exiſtance of an obſtacle, in the Formes, or the Douro,—in Burgos, or the Ebro,—faſtened at once on the Pyrenees, as the Lion on his prey. To the trophies of Vittoria; (if not to thoſe of Salamanca,) Miniſters contributed an abundant ſhare. This extraordinary battle, unique in its ſpecies, and immeaſurable in its conſequences, bore in one reſpect an immediate reſemblance to the victory of the Formes. It cleared the North and Eaſt of Spain from the oppreſſions of Joſeph, and of Suchet,—as the unlocked for exploit of the year preceding had reſcued the Southern provinces from Soult. The ground acquired by each of theſe victories, was equal to the utmoſt ſpace ever gained by Buonaparte, as the military reſult of his greateſt battle. Marengo, and Jena, and Friedland, and Wagram, were crowned, it is true, by Kingdoms, and by treaties. But this branch of the art of improving ſucceſs, belongs more to diplomacy, than to arms. It was not enough to ſweep the French armies from the ſurface of the Peninſula. The garriſons were ſo many roots, by which they ſtill held poſeſſion of the ſoil. By the battles of the Pyrennees (*a*) they were virtually eradicated. For intricacy of combination—promptitude and perſpicuity of genius—unequal force, and deſperate valour—we may likewiſe add, for the magnitude of the ſtake at iſſue,—theſe engagements rank high amongſt the actions of modern times. The firſt aſſault of San Sebaſtian was coëmporary with the efforts to relieve it; a misfortune naturally deplored, but by ſome inconſiderately and unjuſtly cenſured. The breach was reported practicable—he ammunition had been almoſt expended—a numerous army under Soult was every day threatening to raiſe the ſiege;—to ſtorm the fortreſs was the only immediate remedy for the firſt evil—and the only ſure expedient for averting the ſecond. When, therefore, a fair probability exiſted of carrying the place, with a leſs far inferior to that of a general and doubtful battle, had Lord Wellington, failed to riſk ſuch a contingency, he would have diſregarded the plaineſt rule of military ſcience. The ſecond attack upon this dreadful fortreſs was no leſs glorious than the battles through which we had maintained the ſiege. But it was not barren glory. The capitulation conſequent on the capture of the town, has given to the Allies, for offenſive purpoſes, a reinforcement of at leaſt 10,000 men (*b*) Should we act on the defenſive within the Spaniſh frontier, it may be valued at more than 20 000 in the field. The fall of Pampluna, I hope inevitable, will yield as many more. The ſurrender of St. Sebaſtian was enſured by an event, the moſt intereſting in the annals of this war of liberty, and perhaps the moſt deciſive of its future fortune. The Spaniſh army, alone, defeated the French. Such a faſt it is eaſy to underſtand, and to eſtimate. It is worth five Britiſh victories. For, if we take the Spaniſh corps which achieved it—and why are we not authoriſed ſo to aſſume?—as a ſpecimen of the military excellance attainable by the maſs of their armed countrymen, there is unqueſtionably a capacity in a population of 12 millions of Spaniards, to bring forward on their own ſoil, forces five times as numerous as Englaand could tranſport to fight their battles. The poſition of the Pyrennees has other advantages, conjoined with the occupation of Biſcay and Navarre. It ſhortens incalculably the line of operation from England—provides a ſafe and noble ſhelter for our ſhipping—and as the entire of the weſtern coaſt of France lies in the direct route by which we ſupport and reinforce our armies, the ſimple paſſage of a convoy proceeding on its courſe, will haraſs the maritime provinces of France with apprehenſion, or enable us to ſtrike at one of more of her harbours, a ſignal and unſuſpected blow.

The progreſs of the Spaniards in military virtue, has greatly altered the rationale of this ſubject, inaſmuch as it has contributed to the cauſe a prodigious increaſe of effective force, upon which I acknowledge, until the victory of General Freyre, it appeared to me perpetly unſafe to reckon. No country in Europe can boaſt a peaſantry equal to that of Spain; and none, of courſe, can be ſaid to poſſeſs more completely, the foundation and materials of military power. It is a painful reflexion, that notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the wretched compoſition of the Spaniſh armies, from the firſt moment at which they were called upon to co-operate with our's has not only diſappointed every hope of active aſſiſtance, but has often diſcerted and utterly fruſtrated the ſkill and valour which their allies had evinced on their behalf. This deplorable miſfortune might be traced to a ſingle ſource—weak and vicious character of the Government—evil which, in its full extent, and in all its direct conſequences, immediate and remote, upon the operations of the field—the intereſts of the alliance—the future ſafety of the Spaniſh Crown, was obſerved with unerring ſagacity by our Ambaſſador to the Junta of Seville, and expounded and dwelt upon with characteriſtic force and eloquence:—"In this unreſerved "advice, (ſays Lord Welleſley to the Supreme Junta, "Sept. 8, 1809), (*a*) the Government of Spain will "perceive the moſt unqueſtionable proof of His Ma-"jeſty's ſincere anxiety for the independence and ſta-"bility of the Spaniſh Monarchy, and for the proſpe-"rity and honour of Spain; ſince it is evident, that "the independence of a nation muſt reſt on the baſis "of her own internal force and public ſpirit: and "that no country can attain happineſs or glory, by an "implicit reliance on foreign aid."

"For theſe great objects, I ſhould view with the "moſt lively ſatisfaction, any regular, deliberate, and "ſyſtematic attention to the increaſe and management "of the military reſources of Spain, and to the aug-"mentation, compoſition, diſcipline, and efficiency, "of the Spaniſh armies."

"For the ſame purpoſe, it would alſo be highly "advantageous, to reviſe the whole ſyſtem of the mi-"litary department; and eſpecially to eſtabliſh, by "law, regulations for ſecuring ſupplies, and means "of tranſport, for the armies employed in the de-"fence of Spain."

"But the ſource of every improvement muſt be the "efficiency of the Executive Power," &c.

This view of affairs in the Peninſula, the deſcription of which I have taken almoſt at random, from a rich repoſitory (*b*) of enlightened counſel, juſt repreſentation, and dignified remonſtrance, was forced upon our Ambaſſador by the ungreatful treatment which Sir Arthur Welleſley's army, bleeding and periſhing for their ſake, had experienced from the officers and civil authorities of the Spaniards. Theſe opinions are ſo bold and univerſal application. There has been no period of the Spaniſh conteſt upon which they do not diſtinctly bear; but ſurely the criſis has never yet arrived, at which both Governments have been ſo imperatively called upon as at this moment, to conſider and abide by the everlaſting truth—"That the indepen-"dence of a nation muſt reſt on the baſis of her own "internal force and public ſpirit; and that no country "can preſerve her happineſs or glory, by an implicit "reliance on foreign aid."

Had the armies of Spain manifeſted no improvement, ſince the age when Blake and Cueſta were employed to defeat every proſpect that opened on the Britiſh arms, England muſt have ſupported, and ſupported alone, the burthen of a war in which the Spaniſh officers were ſubſtantially worſe than neutral. In that caſe the French might ſtill have been beaten; but Spain could never be ſecure. There were times when ſuch was a current apprehenſion—and when it was difficult to reſiſt the belief, that we muſt yield to the prepoſterous and cruel neceſſity, not only of delivering Spain without Spaniſh aid, but of waſting the ſervices of our victorious troops on the indefinite protection of a foreign frontier. This happily is now at an end.

The aſpect of hoſtilities on the eaſtern coaſt has varied with that of the principal operations; for every march in advance by Lord Wellington's army, was a movement on the flank of Suchet. That officer has judged more accurately than the Miniſters of the Empreſs Regent, how far the reverſes of Jourdan and of Soult ought to influence him to abandon the poſt with which his maſter had entruſted him. We are told, that he has long ſince, by an order from Paris, been recalled within the territoy of France. This could only be from the view of his co-operating with Soult, in repelling the approaches of the allied army—and ſerves to demonſtrate, in the cleareſt manner, the panic into which our victories had thrown the Cabinet of St. Cloud. Had Suchet not oppoſed this parent-ing mandate, the troops under Lord William Bentinck, inferior in numbers, and much more ſo in compoſition to his would have advanced at leiſure to block up or maſk the garriſons of Barcelona and Figueras. Theſe garriſons would have been reduced to a ſubſiſtence on their magazines, and Suchet himſelf to live upon his own countrymen; while the brave Catalans, releaſed by his abſence from the burthen of ſupporting, and the fear of provoking him, would, by an inſtantaneous and univerſal movement, add another army to the allies.

The policy, however, which inciſes Marſhal Suchet to wait the courſe of events, will eaſily enable him to counteract it. The fall of Pampluna may authoriſe Lord Wellington to direct him immediately towards a ſpeedy retreat, more powerful than thoſe of his Imperial Miſtreſs. A direct march of ſome diviſions to join Lord Wm. Bentinck, would be apt to ſubdue his obſtinacy. A rapid advance againſt Bearn and Bayonne, would indirectly produce the ſame effect. Nor need we now be alarmed by a ſenatus conſultum for thirty thouſand conſcripts. A larger body of Spaniſh warriors have lately ſhewn their determination to render ſuch decrees abortive, and have given unhoped for confidence to the allied arms.

Upon the whole, I regard the good cauſe as at this hour triumphant. If the energy of the laſt few months, nay the laſt few weeks, be evinced by this country but a little longer;—if proper means be taken, and I truſt they will be taken, to draw from the overflowings of our domeſtic force, a ſupply to the neceſſary demands of that which has been ſo uſefully and gloriouſly engaged in vindicating the rights and happineſs of nations;—if the acknowledged proweſs of our Spaniſh brethren in the field can be juſtly aſſumed as a proof of equal advances by their Government, in zeal and harmony, in ſpirit and foreſight—then may we indulge the generous expectation, that the Peniſula which we have delivered we need not alſo be called upon to preſerve but that a people juſt reſtored to the powers of manhood, will not ſoon degenerate into age and imbecility. Perhaps we are not too ſanguine in the prayer, that this campaign, for us it has already run, may terminate our toils—and crown us with their faireſt fruits, by grafting on the laurel of victory, the peaceful olive. Without one glance at any ſcene but that on which we ourſelves have acted,—without reliance on a ſingle friend, or alluſion to a ſingle hope, but thoſe of which it is ſcarcely in the malice of fortune to deprive us—what bleſſings have not reſted upon Europe within ſix ſhort months? England, Spain, and Ruſſia, from who will deſpair of human fortune?

VETUS.

(*a*) The battle of Vittoria is the only general action in which, as well as in its preliminary movements, the Engliſh Chief has, ſtrictly ſpeaking, taken the offenſive. With equal forces, ſkilfully conducted, it takes a part which ſeldom fails to ſucceed. Jourdan's diſpoſition appears to have been unpardonable; he overlooked the natural defences of his left wing, and ſufficred his right, the key of his direct communication with France, to be turned and deſtroyed. Qu. Was his poſition too extenſive? Would not the ground admit of a forward movement of his right wing againſt the Britiſh, inſtead of waiting the attack of Sir Thomas Graham; Was not the reſiſtance on the enemy's left too long protracted after Sir Rowland Hill had taken poſſeſſion of the eminence which commanded it, and by that means the retreat of the whole endangered, by withholding aid from the troops upon whom Sir T. G. had advanced?

There is a fine ſimilitude between the battle of Salamanca and that of the 30th, in front of Pampluna, ſo far as reſpects their principle; and there is an intereſting contraſt in their details. They both diſplay the wondrous rapidity of conception which belongs to the Britiſh General. In the former inſtance the enemy moved boldly forward to turn his right wing; in the battle of Pampluna, his left. In both caſes he ſelected for the moment of attack, that wherein the French General was occupied with his own offenſive manœuvre, and inſtead of waiting the aſſault (though mainly on the defenſive) Lord Wellington became the aſſailant. But in the battle of Salamanca, he not only anticipated the attack, he directed it againſt that corps of the enemy's army which formed the attacking body. On the more recent occaſion, he burſt upon that portion of the enemy which was repulſed. The ſucceſs was equal and deciſive. But the French loſs at Salamanca was more conſiderable. And generally it carries with it more extenſive ruin to diſconcert and defeat a body, which has thrown itſelf into an offenſive movement, than to force the poſition of an army not ſo committed, though with an eye to the motive of the ſoldier it is probably not ſo ſure.

(*b*) The beſieging force before San Sebaſtian conſiſted of two Britiſh diviſions, with two or three brigades of Portugueſe and Spaniards, probably about 14,000 men, Leaving 4,000 in the captured fortreſs, the remainder of courſe became diſpoſable. But ſhould Lord W. think fit to retire to any diſtance within the frontier, 10 or 12,000 French troops, at leaſt, muſt be drafted from their field force to undertake the recovery of the place: making a difference between the late and future circumſtances of the two armies, provided we ſhould reſume the defenſive, of certainly 20 or 22,000 men. After all, whilſt we are maſters of the ſea, is it likely that France can ever get poſſeſſion of San Sebaſtian, with any given ſuperiority in the field?

(*a*) See Papers preſented to Parliament; printed March 19, 1810.

(*b*) See the whole body of documents relating to the miſſion of Marquiſs Welleſley.

OLD BAILEY,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 17th.

A [illegible] was put to the bar, charged with [illegible] Edward Clifford. He appeared [illegible] and unconcerned: his countenance [illegible] a [illegible] handſome.

[illegible] ſhould ſtated the indictment.

Mr. Andrews followed, and obſerved, that the charge now to be tried was one of a moſt ſerious nature, and he implored from the Jury their cloſeſt attention to the facts of this melancholy caſe. The priſoner at the bar was an Iriſhman: the unfortunate man now deceaſed was alſo an Iriſhman, and had lately left Ireland and come to England: he went immediately on his arrival to the houſe of the priſoner at the bar, and afterwards lodged with a Mrs. Singleton, in Church-lane, St. Giles's. On the 26th of July, the body of a man was found near Sidmouth-ſtreet, in a field, at five o'clock in the morning: it had about it ſuch marks of violence as left no doubt that the perſon had been murdered, and by a heavy inſtrument, near the pond out of which the body was taken, a hat and ſhoe were found, and ſome time afterwards a pocket-knife with a blunted point. The hat had a cut in it, and a chalk-mark, as if from the impreſſion of the inſtrument which ſtruck the blow. Theſe circumſtances ſoon became noiſed abroad, and in the mean time the body was taken to a public-houſe to be owned.

He would now proceed to ſtate ſome particulars anterior to the murder, but connected with it. Leary and his wife were acquainted with Clifford and his wife and family. Clifford had in his poſſeſſion ſome money procured from the ſale of property in Ireland. Leary knew this, having the day before the murder enquired reſpecting it, and having been anſwered by the wife of Clifford (whenever he ſaid the wife, he meant Mrs. Burke; though he called her the wife, as being more known by that appellation, and to prevent confuſion). On the Sunday morning early, Clifford had left his wife: ſhe miſſed him, and in great anxiety went to Leary's houſe after him. Clifford returned with her, and in their way made a purchaſe of a hat. In the afternoon about five o'clock Leary and his wife came to Clifford's, while he and his wife were dining: ſent for liquor, and they all eat and drank together, A Mrs. Champion was alſo present, and likewiſe one Slattery who had part of the room. About ſeven o'clock Clifford went out with Leary and his wife; and Mrs. Clifford remained at home with Champion and Slattery. A[illegible] o'clock, being impatient for the return of her huſband, ſhe went to Leary's after him: ſhe found Leary and his wife whiſpering on the ſtai[illegible]: ſhe aſked if Clifford was there, and heard [illegible] was: Clifford then went away with her, and th[illegible] were ſoon followed by Leary. The woman [illegible] while they were going back, expreſſed ſome anxie[illegible] about Clifford's want of employment: Leary [illegible] about that, for that he would get him ſome work on Monday morning, but that Clifford muſt firſt go with him to his (Leary's) maſter. This paſſed at a public-houſe, where Clifford drank, but Leary did not drink. They went out on their way, ſtopped at another houſe, where Clifford drank again, but Leary did not. As they go along Mrs. Clifford, being in an advanced ſtate of pregnancy, finds they walk too faſt for her: ſhe mentions it, and Leary tells her to follow, and take her time; and that he and Clifford would go where they intended, and be home firſt. She reached home about ten o'clock: ſhe did not find them at home; ſhe waited till twelve o'clock in a ſtate of great uneaſineſs, and then took a glaſs of common amuſement with her country women, which ſhe ſmoked till 3 o'clock. By this time ſhe was ſo uneaſy that ſhe could ſtay no longer, but went out to Leary's, where a very extraordinary circumſtance preſented itſelf: the door of Leary's room was ſhut, but the key was on the outſide, as if to allow any perſon to let himſelf in. Leary was not there, but his wife was. She then went back to her apartment, and heard no more of Clifford; ſhe ſearched ſeveral public-houſes for him in vain. It then ſtruck her, as ſhe had heard that Clifford intended to go back to Ireland, that he might have gone. She went, therefore, to her ſiſter, Mrs. Champion, to enquire about a paſs. She had as yet heard no news of her huſband. Soon after, Mrs. Singleton, who had learned the account of the murder, aſked her if ſhe had heard of the accident which had happened; intending delicately to break the account to her by this hint. Mrs. Clifford then remained at home. All theſe circumſtances, he would admit, reſted on the ſtory told by Mrs. Clifford or Burke herſelf. That her teſtimony was entitled to full credit he was not prepared to ſtate. She had concealed the circumſtance of her not being married to Clifford, and alſo of her having money ſeparate from him; yet he thought theſe two concealments were perfectly conſiſtent with the probability of the reſt of her account. And if ſhe ſpoke truth, then it appeared that Leary was laſt in company with Clifford; that he knew he had money, having made enquiries about it; that at eleven o'clock at night he tried to ſeparate him from his wife, on pretence of their taking him to his own home. All theſe were ſtrong indications againſt him. But—to purſue his narrative—what was Leary's conduct in the morning after the murder? Incidents like this, which reſted upon circumſtances, the demeanour ought to be particularly obſerved. An innocent man would not fly: he would not ſhow any knowledge of the tranſaction, and would ſcrupulouſly abſtain from any improper means of defence. Did Leary act in this manner? Cooke the officer went to Leary's houſe, where he ſaw his wife, whom he took into cuſtody; he hear that Leary worked with a Mr. Helſton. Cooke went after him: Cooke ſaw Leary but to avoid putting him on his guard, aſked after his maſter. Leary immediately anſwered [illegible] You don't want my maſter, you want me. Cooke allowed it. Leary ſaid, "

" in Spain against the French armies, with a force fo
" inferior as that which Lord Wellington commanded?"
Was [illegible] therefore, a folecism in reasoning to pro-
long the [illegible] until the evil should be aggravated,
by endangering Canada in addition to Spain, and by
diverting the current of aids (confeffedly inadequate)
ftrengthen that great object, to the confervation of
a diftant colony?

If the darknefs which gathered over our profpects in the Weft, ought to have prepared Great Britain for a timely extrication of her arms from the Peninsula, the dawn of liberty which began to break from Ruffia upon this hemifphere, promifed a fplendid recompenfe for their future employment,

By an early termination of the Spanifh war, we fhould have averted the war with America; and what is of unfpeakably more importance, we might have decided the contest in the North.

But the country, it was faid, so far from bearing more weighty burthens, muft ſink under thofe which were already impofed upon her. It is notorious, that a Prime Minifter, whofe diſaſtrous fate become the fubject of univerfal lamentation, had expreſſed his firm and deliberate fentiment, in favour of retrenching—not, indeed, thofe home expenfes, which are termed the fources of corruption, but—thofe expences attendant on our foreign military meafures, which are ſtrictly and properly the means of our defence. Now the unfitness of the Empire to fuſtain the continued preſſure of thofe taxes and exertions which fhe has already borne, was a circumftance which would ſtrike moſt forcibly the mind of a Statesman whofe place obliged him to encounter all the difficulties of a labouring ſyſtem of Finance. I freely ſubſcribe to the plain propoſition, that England could not be expected in 1810—and much leſs can ſhe be now expected—to endure the continuance, for a long ſeries of campaigns, of the preſent rate of her contributions. We are all aware that it cannot laſt. The ſimple queſtion was and is, how to render it uſeful. Quick in his preception of ſingle objects—prone to the ſearch of ſubtile differences—nature and practice had prepared Mr. Perceval to analyze rather than to combine. Set before him a great and maſter principle, his genius as a reaſoner carried him to its extent—as a Miniſter, to mutilate its action. A man ſo engroſed by ordinary hazards, was little qualified for the attainment of ſuperior ends. Plauſible as it appeared, the argument put forth, and circulared by the diſciples of Mr. Perceval, was neither deep, nor ſound, nor prudent. Had the deſpair of our capacity for a vigorous proſecution of the conteſt, been accompanied by a propoſal for immediate peace, or by a diſpoſition to accept propoſals, there might have been error, but there would have been conſiſtency between them. Here there was none. Peace and war were equally perverted by this ſyſtem, which entailed upon us the ills of both, without the benefits of either. By leaving Spain to the mercy of Napoleon, we ſhould have brought him to our own doors. We ſhould have provoked the attack, which we dared not prevent: and had this mournfull theory been adopted, its inevitable conſequences would have needed no other illuſtration than the eaſy ſurrender of the whole Peninſula, and ultimately of Ireland, to Buonaparte.

The mode of hoſtility recommended in oppoſition to that, which had been, I doubt not, conſcientiouſly approved, as it was fondly cherniſhed by the friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman, was, ſtrange to ſay, founded on the ſame principle; namely, that England cannot bear the undefined prolongation of her actual burthens. The concluſion, indeed, from theſe admitted premiſes, as drawn by the enemies of the neutral or economical propoſition, was of a nature directly oppoſite. To them, and to Vetus amongſt the number, it did ſeem evident, that the ſureſt way to mitigate the maſs of evil, and to lighten the eventual ſufferings of which war muſt be productive, was to abridge its period by an increaſe of our preſent expenditure, ſo far as might be neceſſary towards enlarging the ſcale of operations, and applying to each a deciſive force. This is my view of the only eſſential diſagreement between two claſſes of Statesmen who receive it as a common creed, that peace, with the unbroken power of Buonaparte, would be more calamitous than any condition, to be meditated amongſt the average evils of war. Had either of theſe ſyſtems been fully acted on, from the ſummer of 1810 to the preſent year;—in one caſe, after gloriouſly emancipating our Allies, we might have achieved new triumphs, nay, imperiſhable conqueſts, more intrinſically precious to this maritime people, than the abſolute dominion of the Elbe,—in the other, after weakly abandoning the Peninſula, we ſhould have reduced our own iſlands to the daily terror of invaſion.

The line which has been recently purſued by Miniſters, beſpeaks, I truſt, the commencement of a courſe of eminent and auſpicious public ſervice. In few, or very trifling inſtances, can they, ſince the cloſe of the laſt campaign, be charged with miſconduct, miſcalculation, or neglect. To have headed the torrent of theſe wondrous times, would deſerve a panegyric almoſt too high for mortals. It is no mean praiſe to the Britiſh Government, that they have watched and diligently followed the ſtream. That they once imagined obſtacles in the way of their country's fortune, which to other eyes were wholly inviſible, or to other judgements of little weight, was at the worſt of times, the ſum of my involuntary cenſure. That they have faced and ſurmounted many real difficulties, and procured for the empire great ſucceſſes, are truths too conſpicuous for envy to ſuppreſs, and too honourable to the nation for any upright Engliſhman to depreciate.

Whatever were the circumſtances under which the battle of Salamanca was fought, or the mortifications by which it was ſoon ſucceeded, it proved a new era in this ſingular conteſt, and in the hiſtory of Great Britain after the lapſe of an hundred years. It was not a victory gained within ſight of the coaſt—under the guns of her fleet—or amidſt the cheers of her ſeamen. It repreſented England in the ſtriking light of a great and unalloyed military Power. The Britiſh General engaged the main army of Buonaparte in the very centre of Spain,—cut off more than 20,000 ſoldiers,—delivered four provinces at a ſingle blow,—and ſhook the land to its extremity. Had the Adminiſtration on whom that illuſtrious Captain depended for the maintenance and improvement of a force which he ſo worthily employed, thenceforth relaxed in the diſcharge of their growing duties, the South of Spain might ere long have been re-occupied by the Invader, and the day of Salamanca been a melancholy boaſt. But here begins the genuine triumph of our Government. Their energy, liberality, and unwearied exertion have kept pace with the proſpects unfolded by Lord Wellington, and in the ſilence of winter prepared for him that powerful and effective hoſt, which ſeeming to forget the exiſtance of an obſtacle, in the Formes, or the Douro,—in Burgos, or the Ebro,—faſtened at once on the Pyrennees, as the Lion on his prey. To the trophies of Vittoria, (if not to thoſe of Salamanca,) Miniſters contributed an abundant ſhare. This extraordinary battle, unique in its ſpecies, and immeaſurable in its conſequences, bore in one reſpect an immediate reſemblance to the victory of the Formes. It cleared the North and Eaſt of Spain from the oppreſſions of Joſeph, and of Suchet,—as the unlocked for expiſit of the year preceding had refcued the Southern provinces from Soult. The ground acquired by each of theſe victories, was equal to the utmoſt ſpace ever gained by Buonaparte, as the military reſult of his greateſt battle. Marengo, and Jena, and Friedland, and Wagram, were crowned, it is true, by Kingdoms, and by treaties. But this branch of the art of improving ſucceſs, belongs more to diplomacy, than to arms. It was not enough to ſweep the French armies from the ſurface of the Peninſula. The garriſons were ſo many roots, by which they ſtill held poſeſſion of the ſoil. By the battles of the Pyrennees (*a*) they were virtually eradicated. For juſtneſs of combination—promptitude and perſpicuity of genius—unequal force, and deſperate valour—we may likewiſe add, for the magnitude of the ſtake at iſſue,—theſe engagements rank high amongſt the actions of modern times. The firſt aſſault of San Sebaſtian was coemporary with the efforts to relieve it; a misfortune naturally deplored, but by ſome inconſiderately and unjuſtly cenſured. The breach was reported practicable—he ammunition had been almoſt expended—a numerous army under Soult was every day threatening to raiſe the ſiege;—to ſtorm the fortreſs was the only immediate remedy for the firſt evil—and the only ſure expedient for averting the ſecond. When, therefore, a fair probability exiſted of carrying the place, with a loſs far inferior to that of a general and doubtful battle, had Lord Wellington, failed to riſk ſuch a contingency, he would have diſregarded the plaineſt rule of military ſcience. The ſecond attack upon this dreadful fortreſs was no leſs glorious than the battles through which we had maintained the ſiege. But it was not barren glory. The capitulation conſequent on the capture of the town, has given to the Allies, for offenſive purpoſes, a reinforcement of at leaſt 10,000 men (*b*) Should we act on the defenſive within the Spaniſh frontier, it may be valued at more than 20 000 in the field. The fall of Pampluna, I hope inevitable, will yield as many more. The ſurrender of St. Sebaſtian was enſured by an event, the moſt intereſting in the annals of this war of liberty, and perhaps the moſt deceſive of its future fortune. The Spaniſh army, alone, defeated the French. Such a fact it is eaſy to underſtand, and to eſtimate. It is worth five Britiſh victories. For, if we take the Spaniſh corps which achieved it—and why are we not authoriſed ſo to aſſume?—as a ſpecimen of the military excellance attainable by the maſs of their armed countrymen, there is unqueſtionably a capacity in a population of ten millions of Spaniards, to bring forward on their own ſoil, forces five times as numerous as England could tranſport to fight their battles. The poſition of the Pyrennees has other advantages, conjoined with the occupation of Biſcay and Navarre. It ſhortens incalculably the line of operation from England—provides a ſafe and noble ſhelter for our ſhipping—and as the entire of the weſtern coaſt of France lies in the direct route by which we ſupport and reinforce our armies, the ſimple paſſage of a convoy proceeding on its courſe, will haraſs the maritime provinces of France with apprehenſion, or enable us to ſtrike at one or more of her harbours, a ſignal and unſuſpected blow.

The progreſs of the Spaniards in military virtue, has greatly altered the rationale of this ſubject, inaſmuch as it has contributed to the cauſe a prodigious increaſe of effective force, upon which I acknowledge, until the victory of General Freyre, it appeared to me perpetly unſafe to reckon. No country in Europe can boaſt a peaſantry equal to that of Spain; and none, of courſe, can be ſaid to poſſeſs more completely, the foundation and materials of military power. It is a painful reflection, that notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the wretched compoſition of the Spaniſh armies, from the firſt moment at which they were called upon to co-operate with our's has not only diſappointed every hope of active aſſiſtance, but has often diſconcerted and utterly fruſtrated the ſkill and valour which their allies had evinced on their behalf. This deplorable misfortune might be traced to a ſingle ſource—the weak and vicious character of the Government—an evil which, in its full extent, and in all its dreadful conſequences, immediate and remote, upon the operations of the field—the intereſts of the alliance—and the future ſafety of the Spaniſh Crown, was obſerved with unerring ſagacity by our Ambaſſador to the Junta of Seville, and expounded and dwelt upon with characteriſtic force and eloquence:—"In this unreſerved "advice, (ſays Lord Welleſley to the Supreme Junta, "Sept. 8, 1809), (*a*) the Government of Spain will "perceive the moſt unqueſtionable proof of His Ma-"jeſty's ſincere anxiety for the independence and ſta-"bility of the Spaniſh Monarchy, and for the proſpe-"rity and honour of Spain; ſince it is evident, that "the independence of a nation muſt reſt on the baſis "of her own internal force and public ſpirit: and "that no country can attain happineſs or glory, by an "implicit reliance on foreign aid."

"For theſe great objects, I ſhould view with the "moſt lively ſatisfaction, any regular, deliberate, and "ſyſtematic attention to the increaſe and management "of the military reſources of Spain, and to the aug-"mentation, compoſition, diſcipline, and efficiency, "of the Spaniſh armies."

"For the ſame purpoſe, it would alſo be highly "advantageous, to revise the whole ſyſtem of the mi-"litary department; and eſpecially to eſtabliſh, by "law, regulations for ſecuring ſupplies, and means "of tranſport, for the armies employed in the de-"fence of Spain."

"But the ſource of every improvement muſt be the "efficiency of the Executive Power," &c.

This view of affairs in the Peninſula, the deſcription of which I have taken almoſt at random, from a rich repoſitory (*b*) of enlightened counſel, juſt repreſentation, and dignified remonſtrance, was forced upon our Ambaſſador by the ungreatful treatment which Sir Arthur Welleſley's army, bleeding and periſhing for their cauſe, had experienced from the officers and civil authorities of the Spaniards. Theſe opinions are of bold and univerſal application. There has been no period of the Spaniſh conteſt upon which they do not diſtinctly bear; but ſurely the criſis has never yet arrived, at which both Governments have been ſo imperatively called upon as at this moment, to conſider and abide by the everlaſting truth—"That the indepen-"dence of a nation muſt reſt on the baſis of her own "internal force and public ſpirit; and that no country "can preſerve her happineſs or glory, by an implicit "reliance on foreign aid."

Had the armies of Spain manifeſted no improvement, ſince the age when Blake and Cueſta were employed to defeat every proſpect that opened on the Britiſh arms, England muſt have ſupported, and ſupported alone, the burthen of a war in which the Spaniſh officers were ſubſtantially worſe than neutral In that caſe the French might ſtill have been beaten; but Spain could never be ſecure. There were times when ſuch was a current apprehenſion—and when it was difficult to reſiſt the belief, that we muſt yield to the prepoſterous and cruel neceſſity, not only of delivering Spain without Spaniſh aid, but of waſting the ſervices of our victorious troops on the indefinite protection of a foreign frontier. This happily is now at an end.

The aſpect of hoſtilities on the eaſtern coaſt has varied with that of the principal operations; for every march in advance by Lord Wellington's army, was a movement on the flank of Suchet. That officer has judged more accurately than the Miniſters of the Empreſs Regent, how far the reverſes of Jourdan and of Soult ought to influence him to abandon the poſt with which his maſter had entruſted him. We are told, that he has long ſince, by an order from Paris, been recalled within the territoy of France. This could only be from the view of his co-operating with Soult, in repelling the approaches of the allied army—and ſerves to demonſtrate, in the cleareſt manner, the panic into which our victories had thrown the Cabinet of St. Cloud. Had Suchet not oppoſed this unreflecting mandate, the troops under Lord William Bentinck, inferior in numbers, and much more ſo in compoſition to his would have advanced at leiſure to beſiege or maſk the garriſons of Barcelona and Figueras. Theſe garriſons would have been reduced to a ſubſiſtence on their magazines, and Suchet himſelf to live upon his own countrymen; while the brave Catalans, releaſed by his abſence from the burthen of ſupporting, and the fear of provoking him, would, by an inſtantaneous and univerſal movement, add another army to the allies.

The policy, however, which inclines Marſhal Suchet to wait the courſe of events, will readily enable him to counteract it. The fall of Pampluna may authoriſe Lord Wellington to offer him inducements towards a ſpeedy retreat, more powerful than thoſe of his Imperial Miſtreſs, A direct march of ſome diviſions to join Lord Wm. Bentinck, would be apt to ſubdue his obſtinacy. A rapid advance againſt Soult, and Bayonne, would indirectly produce the ſame effect. Nor need we now be alarmed by a ſenatus conſultum for thirty thouſand conſcripts. A larger body of Spaniſh warriors have lately ſhewn their determination to render ſuch decrees abortive, and have given unhoped for confidence to the allied arms.

Upon the whole, I regard the good cauſe as at this hour triumphant. If the energy of the laſt few months, nay the laſt few weeks, be evinced by this country but a little longer;—if proper means be taken, and I truſt they will be taken, to draw from the overflowings of our domeſtic force, a ſupply to the neceſſary demands of that which has been ſo uſefully and gloriouſly engaged in vindicating the rights and happineſs of nations;—if the acknowledged proweſs of our Spaniſh brethren in the field can be juſtly conſtrued as a proof of equal advances by their Government, in zeal and harmony, in ſpirit and foreſight—then may we indulge the generous expectation, that the Peninſula which we have delivered we need not alſo be called upon to preſerve but that a people juſt reſtored to the powers of manhood, will not ſoon degenerate into age and imbecility. Perhaps we are not too ſanguine in the prayer, that this campaign, far as it has already run, may terminate our toils—and crown us with their faireſt fruits, by grafting on the laurel of victory, the peaceful olive. Without one glance at any ſcene but that on which we ourſelves have acted,—without reliance on a ſingle friend, or alluſion to a ſingle hope, but thoſe of which, it is ſcarcely in the malice of fortune to deprive us—what bleſſings have not rained upon Europe within ſix ſhort months? England, Spain, and Ruſſia, free—who will deſpair of human fortune?

VETUS.

(*a*) The battle of Vittoria is the only general action in which, as well as in its preliminary movements, the Engliſh Chief has, ſtrictly ſpeaking, taken the offenſive. With equal forces, ſkilfully conducted, it takes a part which ſeldom fails to ſucceed. Jourdan's diſpoſition appears to have been unpardonable; he overlooked the natural defences of his left wing, and ſuffered his right, the key of his direct communication with France, to be turned and deſtroyed. Qu. Was his poſition too extenſive? Would not the ground admit of a forward movement of his right wing againſt the Britiſh, inſtead of waiting the attack of Sir Thomas Graham; Was not the reſiſtance on the enemy's left too long protracted after Sir Rowland Hill had taken poſſeſſion of the eminence which commanded it, and by that means the retreat of the whole endangered, by withholding aid from the troops upon whom Sir T. G. had advanced?

There is a fine ſimilitude between the battle of Salamanca and that of the 30th, in front of Pampluna ſo far as reſpects their principle; and there is an intereſting contraſt in their details. They both diſplay the wondrous rapidity of conception which belongs to the Britiſh General. In the former inſtance the enemy moved boldly forward to turn his right wing: in the battle of Pampluna, his left. In both caſes he ſelected for the moment of attack, that wherein the French General was occupied with his own offenſive manœuvre, and inſtead of waiting the aſſault (though mainly on the defenſive) Lord Wellington became the aſſailant. But in the battle of Salamanca, he not only anticipated the attack, he directed it againſt that corps of the enemy's army which formed the attacking body. On the more recent occaſion, he burſt upon that portion of the enemy which was repulſed. The ſucceſs was equal and deciſive. But the French loſs at Salamanca was more conſiderable. And generally it carries with it more extenſive ruin to diſconcert and defeat a body, which has thrown itſelf into an offenſive movement, than to force the poſition of an army not ſo committed, though with an eye to the motive of the ſoldier it is probably not ſo ſafe.

(*b*) The beſieging force before San Sebaſtian conſiſted of two Britiſh diviſions, with two or three brigades of Portugueſe and Spaniards, probably about 14,000 men, Leaving 4.000 in the captured fortreſs, the remainder of courſe became diſpoſable. But ſhould Lord W. think fit to retire to any diſtance within the frontier, 10 or 12,000 French troops, at leaſt, muſt be drafted from their field force to undertake the recovery of the place: making a difference between the late and future circumſtances of the two armies, provided we ſhould reſume the defenſive, of certainly 20 or 22,000 men. After all, whilſt we are maſters of the ſea, is it likely that France can ever get poſſeſſion of St. Sebaſtian, with any given ſuperiority in the field?

(*a*) See Papers preſented to Parliament; printed March 19, 1810.

(*b*) See the whole body of documents relating to the miſſion of Marquiſs Welleſley.

OLD BAILEY,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 17th.

James Leary was put to the bar, charged with the murder of Edward Clifford. He appeared perfectly calm and unconcerned: his countenance is open, and even handſome.

Mr. Welford ſtated the indictment.

Mr. Andrews followed, and obſerved, that the charge now to be tried was one of a moſt ſerious nature, and he implored from the Jury their cloſeſt attention to the facts of this melancholy caſe. The priſoner at the bar was an Iriſhman: the unfortunate man now deceaſed was alſo an Iriſhman, and had lately left Ireland and come to England: he went immediately on his arrival to the houſe of the priſoner at the bar, and afterwards lodged with a Mrs. Singleton, in Church-lane, St. Giles's. On the 26th of July, the body of a man was found near Sidmouth-ſtreet, in a field, at five o'clock in the morning: it ſeemed about it ſuch marks of violence as left no doubt that the perſon had been murdered, and by a heavy inſtrument, near the pond out of which the body was taken, a hat and ſhoe were found, and ſome time afterwards a pocket-knife with a blunted point. The hat had a cut in it, and a chalk-mark, as if from the impreſſion of the inſtrument which ſtruck the blow. These circumſtances ſoon became noiſed abroad, and in the mean time the body was taken to a public-houſe to be owned.

He would now proceed to ſtate ſome particulars anterior to the murder, but connected with it. Leary and his wife were acquainted with Clifford and his wife and family. Clifford had in his poſſeſſion ſome money procured from the ſale of property in Ireland. Leary knew this, having the day before the murder enquired reſpecting it, and having been anſwered by the wife of Clifford (whenever he ſaid the wife, he meant Mrs. Burke; though he called her the wife, as being more known by that appellation, and to prevent confuſion). On the Sunday morning early, Clifford had left his wife: ſhe miſſed him, and in great anxiety went to Leary's houſe after him. Clifford returned with her, and in their way made a purchaſe of a hat. In the afternoon about five o'clock Leary and his wife came to Clifford's, while he and his wife were dining: ſent for liquor, and they all eat and drank together, A Mrs. Champion was alſo preſent, and likewiſe one Slattery who had part of the room. About ſeven o'clock Clifford went out with Leary and his wife; and Mrs. Clifford remained at home with Champion and Slattery. At nine o'clock, being impatient for the return of her huſband, ſhe went to Leary's after him: ſhe found Leary and his wife whiſpering on the ſtair-caſe: ſhe aſked if Clifford was there, and heard he was: Clifford then went away with her, and they were ſoon followed by Leary. The woman, while they were going back, expreſſed ſome anxiety about Clifford's want of employment: Leary told her not to be anxious about that, for that he would get him ſome work on Monday morning, but that Clifford muſt firſt go with him to his (Leary's) maſter. This paſſed at a public-houſe, where Clifford drank, but Leary did not drink. They went out on their way ſtopped at another houſe, where Clifford drank again, but Leary did not As they go along Mrs. Clifford, being in an advanced ſtate of pregnancy, finds they walk too faſt for her: ſhe mentions it, and Leary tells her to follow, and take her time; and that he and Clifford would go where they intended, and be home firſt. She reached home about ten o'clock: ſhe did not find them at home; ſhe waited till twelve o'clock in a ſtate of great uneaſineſs, and then took a pipe by common amuſement with her country women, which ſhe ſmoked till 3 o'clock. By this time ſhe was ſo uneaſy that ſhe could ſtay no longer, but went out to Leary's, where a very extraordinary circumſtance preſentad itſelf: the door of Leary's room was ſhut, but the key was on the outſide, as if to allow any perſon to let himſelf in. Leary was not there, but his wife was. She then went back to her apartment, and heard no more of Clifford; ſhe ſearched ſeveral public-houſes for him in vain. It then ſtruck her, as ſhe had heard that Clifford intended to go back to Ireland, that he might have gone. She went, therefore, to her ſiſter, Mrs. Champion, to enquire about a paſs. She had as yet heard no news of her huſband. Soon after, Mrs. Singleton, who had learned the account of the murder, aſked her if ſhe had heard of the accident which had happened; intending delicately to break the account to her by this hint. Mrs. Clifford then remained at home. All theſe circumſtances, he would admit, reſted on the ſtory told by Mrs. Clifford or Burke herſelf. That her teſtimony was entitled to full credit he was not prepared to ſtate. She had concealed the circumſtance of her not being married to Clifford, and alſo of her having money ſeparate from him; yet he thought theſe two concealments were perfectly conſiſtent with the probability of the reſt of her account. And if ſhe ſpoke truth, then it appeared that Leary was laſt in company with Clifford; that he knew he had money, having made enquiries about it; that at eleven o'clock at night he tried to ſeparate him from his wife, on pretence of their taking him to his own maſter. All theſe were ſtrong indications againſt him. But—to purſue his narrative—what was Leary's conduct in the morning after the murder? In caſes like this, which reſted upon circumſtances, the demeanour ought to be particularly obſerved. An innocent man would not fly; he would not ſhow any knowledge of the tranſaction, and would cauſously abſtain from any improper means of defence. Did Leary act in this manner? Cooke the officer went to Leary's houſe, where he ſaw his wife, whom he took into cuſtody; he hears that Leary worked with a Mr. Helſton. Cooke went after him: Cooke ſaw Leary but to avoid putting him on his guard, aſked after his maſter. Leary immediately anſwered, You don't want my maſter, you want me. Cooke allowed it. Leary ſaid, "

I know why you come, it is about Clifford's mur-der." Cooke then took Leary into custody. When he was brought before the Magistrate, he signed an account of the transaction as his confession. Before this, and while he was yet in prison, he made a declaration, not being influenced either by promise or threat, which was different in its nature. A person in the jail had shewn him a black-handled knife, which he acknowledged to be his: it was the same knife which was found near the pond. He then declared that he got home on Sunday night by ten o'clock, having passed Mrs. Clifford, to whom he did not speak: that he went to bed, and slept till five o'clock on Monday morning, when he went to work. It should be remarked here, why did he pass Mrs. Clifford without speaking? After dining with her and her husband, and knowing her anxiety about him, it was strange that he did not speak. If, indeed, this declaration were true, it would be an answer to the charge, because the murder was evidently committed before that time. Unluckily, however, for him, but fortunately for the ends of justice, he afterwards makes and signs a voluntary declaration, totally different. He hoped to be excused, if he repeated a few passages, and commented upon them. Leary there says, that on Sunday morning Clifford came to his house, and that he lay down and slept there, and then went away: that between eight and nine o'clock Mrs. Clifford and Slattery came to inquire about Clifford: Clifford soon came in, and he and his wife began quarrelling about his going to Ireland, and the deceased attempted to throw himself out of the window: they then went away. In the afternoon, he (Leary) and his wife went to Clifford's intending to purchase some furniture which Clifford and his wife had to sell. Slattery was there at dinner. Clifford and his wife seemed to be good friends, and nothing was said about selling the furniture. It was remarkable here, that though Leary says his purpose was to go and buy furniture, yet he does not say a word when he goes there, about the object of his errand. He then says he went towards home, and was met on his way by a person named Harrington. If so, let Harrington be called to confirm this part of the statement. Leary goes on to say, that while he and his friend were drinking, Clifford came in and partook of three or four pots of beer: that he complained of being hungry; that he (Leary) took him home with him, and gave him some meat and cabbages; that Mrs. Clifford then came in, and she and Clifford began quarrelling: they went out together, and stopped at a public-house to get some gin: (the object appears to have been to make Clifford drink): Mrs. Clifford was sitting with them; —and here it would be important to notice the first attempt made to throw the charge on the woman. Leary says, that as he sat between Clifford and his wife, he moved his arm accidentally against her, and felt something hard like a stick, but took no notice of it. The circumstance, though so strange as to attract public attention, does not yet appear worth noticing. They then went towards Gray's-Inn-lane, and Mrs. Clifford complained of being ill, and said, she did not wish to go against the people, but would rather go through the squares. A woman circumstanced as she was, would, one would think, wish to go home the shortest way, instead of making a circuit of two miles through the squares; and it seemed improbable that a stranger to London, like Mrs. Clifford, should know any thing about this retired way. When they reached Gray's inn-gate, Leary says that the watchman was crying ten o'clock: this was directly contrary to his other declaration, that he was in bed by ten o'clock. He says, that at this time he wished to leave Clifford and his wife (why should he wish to leave them? he had no reason for hurry): but Mrs. Clifford begged him for God's sake not to leave her; that they then began to quarrel again, and shortly after Mrs. Clifford slipped a hammer from her cloak, and struck her husband on the head till she killed him. Slattery was present, and threw the body into a pond. Strange; He, Leary, sees her acting in this murderous way, drawing a weapon, and killing her husband, yet walks home quietly, and goes to bed without taking any step to proclaim the murderer: so far from it, he does not even disclose these circumstances at the first examination. Not a word was then said about Slattery's presence. He had no wish but that the unhappy man at the bar might be able to clear himself: But it was his duty to confirm his statement by the evidence of Slattery and Harrington. There was another circumstance which at once differed from Mrs. Clifford's account, and shewed how deep was Leary's guilt if he was not all guilty. He agrees with her in saying, that she came to his room on Monday morning; but he says he opened the door himself, and adds, "and then I [illegible] the hammer into the room." He accounted for the blood on his coat by saying, that some of Clifford's blood might have spirted upon it. Was his conduct consistent with innocence? If his concealing his knowledge of her having a stick in her bosom could be accounted for, yet, would he not, if honest, have stopped her hand when she offered to strike? or, if that was impossible, would he not have given notice of the murder? He does nothing of this: he conceals his knowledge, and then gives different accounts of himself. Mrs. Clifford's accounts was confirmed by Mrs. Champion and Mrs. Singleton: her conduct would be proved to have been composed, except as to her anxiety. Leary's very different behaviour shewed a privity with the transaction. The lodgings of Leary were searched, and under some coals was found concealed, a hammer with whiting on it, which hammer Leary's master had seen in his possession on Saturday. The knife found near the pond was also proved to be Leary's. His conduct in jail deserved remark. He applied to a man named Macarty, saying he knew he should be hanged unless he could prove an alibi. Macarty said to him, "do you think I will procure witnesses for you? you are guilty of the murder." Leary said not a word. There was another present at this conversation. To these circumstances he must add, that breeches which Leary wore on Sunday were found stained with blood, though an attempt had been made to discharge the marks by lime water.

He had now reached the end of his most anxious labour: he should not call Slattery, who had manifested many variations and contradictions; he would leave him to the other party to call, if they pleased; he hoped he had conducted them through the labyrinth in such a manner as would assist them in their decision, whether it should be of guilt or otherwise.

William Broughton, a brick-maker was called on 26th of July, in the morning, he was at work; at the bottom of Gray's Inn-lane, at Mr. Adams's field, there is a pond there; went to that pond, and saw something laying in the water; fetched it out; it was the body of a man; there was hat and shoe. Found some great dents on the side of the head; took the body to the Prince Regent public-house at half-past five o'clock.

Robert Shuttleworth said he went to the pond about ten minutes past five, the deceased had been taken out; witness examined his pockets, in which he found three-halfpence. One pocket was turned inside out. The hat was broken; there was a little hair upon it, saw no other mark. He wheeled the body to the public-house. He found three holes in the ground, as if struck with a hammer; some brains were lying on some plantain leaves about a yard from the holes.

Daniel Brewer, a brick-maker, went to work at the place on the 26th of July. Some blood and brains were about the spot, where there were also holes made by the hammer, took, a portion of the brains to the public-house.

Philip Price, landlord of the Prince Regent, said, that Law, (the next witness) gave him the knife; it was a black handled knife, with a blunt point; gave the shoe and coat to Cooke the officer.

John Law a bricklayer, said, he was at the place between six and seven o'clock; found the knife at the edge of the pond, took it to the Prince Regent, and gave it to the publican: The ground about the knife was bloody, but there was no blood on the knife.

John Cooke, a police officer, produced the hat; there was blood on the inside of it. The breack appeared to bedone by the large part of the hammer: it had a white mark on it, like mortar.

Mary Burke was then called, and was allowed, to sit, in consequence of weakness.—She said, I cohabited with Edward Clifford, we had been in England five weeks either the Wednesday before or after the murder: we brought money from Ireland; I got mine by selling a little place, he got his by work and labour; I had but 7l. he had six 1l. notes, one 5l. note, two guineas in gold, and 16s. in silver, at the time he was killed; he gave me two 1l. notes a short time before. We were sitting in the street when we came out of the waggon: Leary and his wife were coming by, and asked if we came from Ireland; I never saw them before: being a stranger I asked her where I could find a lodging; I had five children; Mr. Leary said, as you are so much in distress, I shall invite you to my own bed; I went and lodged there for four days. I had said I was Clifford's wife, which was not true, she charged me 2s. 6d. per night; I met with Slattery, who came from the same part of the country I told him what I paid, he said it was too dear, and that he knew a room to let in Church-lane, and he advised me to take it; I took it, and Slattery was to lodge with me; Mrs. Singleton kept the house. To that room I removed from Leary's; Leary did not come to see us till the Saturday before the murder; he came about eleven o'clock at night. Leary's wife knew that I had money; Leary did not know that Clifford had money till I told him on the Sunday. I asked him what brought him so late? He said, I must let Clifford know he had work for him on the Monday. Clifford, on Sunday morning went to look after Leary, to know about the work; about seven o'clock in the morning, I found Clifford had gone; I thought he had gone to Leary's, but I did not know the way; I asked Slattery to take me. I told him I wanted to find Clifford, and he said he would go with me; I went to Leary's about seven o'clock; I only found Leary's wife at home; I asked her where Clifford was; she said he was there. Leary came in without Clifford; he said Clifford would come in a few minutes, When Clifford came in, I asked him if it was not time to go home? He said, as soon as he had bought a hat he would go home. We went to buy the hat. Slattery, Leary, and his wife, remained in Leary's room. I do not know the name of the person from whom we bought the hat; it was a second hat; (she seemed affected when she look[illegible] the hat); I believe that to be the hat; I know it by the little band round it, which my little girl got, and also by the lining; he paid four shillings for it, and changed a pound note to pay for it; he turned upon one side to take out the notes; he counted the notes; he had five one pound notes, a five pound [illegible] two guineas in gold, and the sixteen shillings in change. Leary was not with us at the hat-shop; we went back to Leary's to get Slattery home with us; I do not know whether Clifford knew the way; Clifford had this hat in his hand; I said he should take off the old hat, and put on the one he had purchased; Leary said, recollect, Clifford, I have invited you to dine here to-day; Clifford did not answer; I said he should not; Leary asked me, do you know that this man is going home to Ireland to-night? meaning Clifford; I said I never heard any thing of it. Leary said, do not for your life tell that I told you he is to go. I then asked Clifford, in Leary's room, if it was true (I do not know whether Leary heard me ask the question). Clifford said it was not true, and [illegible] me who told me: I would not tell him [illegible] into my head that he was going, and I [illegible] him, I will not give you your riding coat: [illegible]; langhing out, do, and I will give you my handkerchief. We came home, and had our [illegible] in our own room: Slattery came with us [illegible] was in his room all the time, and I think [illegible] must have heard what passed between us: there was not one word of quarrelling. Clifford was in and out till we had our dinner between four and five o'clock: I was employed in getting up furniture till that time: we went to dinner at five o'clock; Slattery was with us: Leary and his wife came between four and five o'clock. I did not expect them. The wife of Leary had said, if I was uneasy about the beds and the rest of the furniture, she would give me money for them. They came without being asked: I was surprised at their coming: I could not take a bit of dinner: Mrs. Leary was very drunk. Leary was sober: she alarmed me by cursing and swearing: either of them said what they came for: I do not know whether Clifford eat any dinner: I took no notice of what he eat: I paid for half a gallon of beer; Leary paid for the other half gallon; I was sending out for half a gallon; Leary said, make it a gallon, and I will pay for half a gallon: the beer was brought, and it was drank among us: I do not know how long Leary and his wife sid: Mrs. Champion came when they were going up to go: Mrs. Champion is my relation: Slattery was there too: can't tell when they went, but think it was about eight o'clock; Leary called Clifford out of the room, and Clifford went with him: it was by Leary's desire he went: I did not hear what was said. Mrs. Champion, Slatery, and I were talking. Mrs. Champion asked me to go and see her son; I said I could not; I remained at home till past eight o'clock, when I went to look for Clifford, I went to the corner of Church-lane. I did not find him:—I came back and told the children that I could not find him;—I then went to Leary's room; I saw Leary and his wife standing at the street door after nine o'clock—it was day light; the wife was quite drunk; I asked about Clifford: she said, he was both in the room; I did not go up; I asked who was in the room besides; she said, no one, but that he was tipsy; I did not go up stairs, but sent he to fetch him; she brought him down; I wanted to go back to my children, and would not go up: Clifford was tipsy; I asked him to come home; he said, he would; he, and I, came away together; Leary followed us; he did not tell us he should go home with us; we had only got out of the Court when he overtook us, he spoke to me; he said, he was come to take Clifford to his master's, at first he took him to a public-house at the corner of the lane; I spoke against going in; Leary said he would only let him take one glass of gin. Neither Leary nor I drank any thing; Leary paid; we came out together, and then turned into another public house; I do not know the name of it; I cannot say who proposed going in; Leary turned in first; I paid for the beer to prevent Clifford drawing out his money: I never sat at the table; I am sure I did not; I had nothing hard in my breast; I had no hammer in my bosom; we all came out together; I asked Clifford to go home; Leary said you appear to be uneasy; at hand and word I will have this man in work to-morrow; I had not then talked to him about my distress; they went on together rather quick before me; I begged of Clifford to wait, and not to leave me by myself Leary said, I am going to take this man to my master's house to settle against morning; I said it is a late hour to go to a gentleman's house; and especially on a Sunday night;—it was about ten o'clock; Leary said, take your ease easy, do not distress yourself. we shall be up in your room before you, and have half a gallon of beer. I said no more to them; they left me; we were going up Holborn; I did not know Holborn but as I heard it called: I never spoke a word to Leary but what I tell you; I went strait home when they left me; I found Slattery in bed, I went to a candler's shop and got a candle; I concluded if they had been at home, I should have seen a light in the window; as I was smoking my pipe it struck twelve o'clock. Neither Clifford nor Leary had come home, Slattery was in bed, I smoked my pipe and went to bed: I did not rest much; I got up at two o'clock; I hear the clock strike; I sat in the window till between three and four o'clock; I was awake, and uneasy in mymind, because Clifford was not at home; I then recollected what had been said about his going to Ireland, and I thought he might have done so; I went between three and four o'clock, with shoes, but without stockings, and with a handkerchief over my head, to Leary's room; Leary lived up stairs; the street door was open; I do not know whether it was always let open. I found the key of Leary's room on the outside of the door, and unlocked the door; I never had noticed the key before, Mrs. Leary asked if that was Jem; I said no it is not, it is I. [The Counsel for the profecution, by direction of the Learned Judge, did not ask any questions as to Mrs. Leary's further conversation]. Mrs. Leary was in bed: I did not go into the room at all, I stood at the outside of the door: I then came home; I went afterwards to Mrs. Champion; I remembered the place where she lived, and asked my way? cannot tell at what hour I got there; I told her what had passed; I went home with Mrs. Champion; I went to my brother first. It was at Mrs. Singleton's house I was first told that Clifford was murdered; I took it into my mind that he had left me, and gone to Ireland; I thought I would follow him; my brother said he would interfere to get me a part; I heard of Clifford's murder between eight and nine o'clock on Monday morning; Mrs. Singleton was by when the women told me of it; I went with Mrs. Champion, and many others to see the body; it was in a public-house; it was Clifford's body: I knew it immediately. From the time he and Leary parted from me, I never saw him till I saw him a corpse; I found Slattery at home, when I came home at night; Mrs. Leary did know that I had some money; Leary asked me on Sunday, (the time that he and his wife came to my room at dinner-time), whether Clifford or I had the money; at the same time that he told me not to tell Clifford, that he had told me that Clifford was going to Ireland—I told him that I had a little trifle of my own, and that Clifford had his own; I used to carry mine about me, I had it in my pocket when he was dead; when I found him a corpse I thought of giving some money for the men who had brought him in, but I dropped it in my room, and my little girl afterwards picked it up; I put it in the hands of Mr. Lawrence; I might have denied having it before the Magistrates; I gave it to Mr. Lawrence not to conceal it but for safety; I have been delivered since that time.

[The prisoner asked for a chair, which was allowed him.]

Mary Burke was then cross-examined.—I was a stranger in London; I was four days with Mrs. Leary; I had never seen Leary or his wife before; I was away about four weeks before Leary came to see us; he lived, I believe, at Fleet-lane near Fleet-market. He had never called on us before; I never had mentioned to him that Clifford had money; nothing passed about money till they came on Sunday evening; the woman was drunk, the man was sober; we drank a gallon of beer together; after being with Mrs. Leary four days, I met Slattery, whom I knew a long time before; Slattery did not know what money we had; it never was communicated to him. I was in London when I was a child; I lived with my brother in Parker's-lane. I do not know how long I lived in London. I am 33 or 34 years of age. I am married 20 years, I lived in London a year or two. I did not know Holborn; I suppose I was a girl big enough to run about the street; I was at least eight or nine years of age; I used to go about of errands, my brother lives there yet; I did not go to my brother, because it was early in the morning when I came to town; I went to my brother the next day; he proposed to git another lodging for me: it is the truth that I got my money by sale of my house, and that Clifford got his by hard labour; I sold a little house and some land, near Calur in Tipperary; I had sold it some time before I came to England. it was sold for thirty pounds; I paid fifteen pounds for my debts, I was paid in Irish notes; the notes I gave to Mr. Lawrence were English; I got the Irish notes exchanged for English at Cork: Clifford knew that I had the money sewed up in my petticoat. I do not think that I said to the Magistrate, that Clifford's money was the produce of the house and a horse he sold for nine pounds: I sold the horse: I do not know how often I had been examined before I said that Clifford was not my husband: I do not knew that it was in consequence of being told that it had been discovered by persons who had written to Ireland, we had no words at any time; I did not give the mony to Mr. Lawrence till after the murder; he keeps a chandler's shop opposite where I lived; I told him nothing when I gave him the money, the first time I was before the Justice, I told him I had a trifle, but did not say where it was, or how much.

Charles Cooke, a police officer, said, he went to Leary's room broke open the door; while he was searching a box, Thistleton picked up a hammer from under some coals. Thistleton and he went to the place where Leary worked; Leary was coming with a hod on his shoulder: witness said to Thistleton, that is Leary; he asked Leary where was his master? Leary answered, "it is not my master you want, it is me;" witness said it was, and apprehended him. The witness thought the cut in his hat was made by some instrument like the hammer. On cross examination, he said, Leary was searched, and nothing found upon him but a 1s. 6d. piece; nor was any money found in his room.

William Thistleton, a police officer, corroborated the statement of the last witness. He also deposed that while going to the office, Leary said, "I have heard of this poor man who has been killed;" witness asked how he knew he was killed; he said, "never mind how, I have heard." The hammer he found at Leary's was a shoemaker's hammer, not such as are used by bricklayers: it had a white mark upon it. After Leary was put in the strong room, he wished to see a person of the name of M'Carthy: witness told M'Carthy, he saw no objection if they would speak in English; M'Carthy went in; Leary said what do you think of this job of mine? M'Carthy replied," I think it a very bad case, I think the evidence brought against you will hang you;" and prefsed him to acknowledge his guilt. Leary said if he could get a person to prove that he was at home at ten o'clock, it would set all right; M'Carthy said, "suppose you could do that, where were you between the time you parted with Mrs. Clifford and ten o'clock? Leary replied, "there is where I shall fail." M'Carthy said, "he thought there was nothing would get him through it. Leary said, "nothing but one thing, and that is, to fix it upon somebody else." M'Carthy replied, "if that is what you want me for, I will leave you to your fate, and you will be hung like a dog, and not one of your countrymen shall come forward for you to give one shilling. On cross-examination, he said he was in the passage while this conversation was going on. There was a grating over the door, and a conversation in the common tone of voice might be heard in the passage.

Thomas M'Carthy, a shoemaker, said, that he knew the prisoner almost from the time of his birth; he deposed as to the conversation which he had had with Leary in the strong room at the public-office, and which was substantially the same as that given by the preceding witness. On parting with him, Leary said, "I know I shall be hanged and when hanged, may I go to hell if I have had any more to do with the murder than you: He did not ask the witness to procure a person to swear that he was in bed at 10 o'clock. He only said, if somebody could not be found so prove that, he was lost.

Joseph Becker, turnkey at the House of correction deposed, that on the 1st of August Leary said to him he would tell him the truth: that he did not commit the murder, but was present; that Mrs. Clifford did it; he did not know whether there was any blood on his clothes; Clifford spouted blood. Witness asked him on Monday and Tuesday as to a knife; he denied any knowledge of it; but on Wednesday he said he had an old knife at home, and described it; it agreed with the knife found: Leary always denied having any thing to do with the murder.

D. Helston, for whom the prisoner had worked, gave him a good character.

Hyam Barfett swore that Clifford came by himself to purchase the hat, and was then without a hat; he paid four shillings, and got change of a note. As he was receiving the change, the woman came in. The woman laid hold of his hat, and Clifford ran away from her. She asked him to give her the change, but he refused. They had the appearance of having quarrelled.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

D E.

Spanish of Luis de Riachaelo.

DE GUETE.

st, dearest, thou but believe
heart that knows not to deceive
Alas, nor longer free:
That faithful heart should truly tell
The secret charms, the tender spell,
That bound it first to thee!
'Tis not, that cradled in thine eyes,
The baby Love, for ever lies
On couches dipt in dew.
'Tis not because those eyes have won
Their temper'd light from April's sun,
From Heav'n—their tints of blue!
'Tis not that o'er a bank of snow
Thy parted tresses lightly flow
In bands of braided gold;
Nor yet because the hand of Grace
Has form'd that dear enchanting face
In Beauty's happier mould.
No—dearest, no—but, from my soul,
It was a little smile that stole
The cherish'd sweets of rest.
And, ever since from morn till night,
That little smile still haunts my sight,
In dimples gaily drest.
E'en now, by Fancy's eyes are seen
The polish'd rows that break between
Two lips that breathe of May.
E'en now—but oh—by Passion taught,
Young Fancy forms too bold a thought
For timid love to say.
Yet, dearest, would'st thou but believe
A heart that knows not to deceive,
Alas, nor longer free;
'Twould tell thee thou could'st n'er impart
A smile of thine to cheer a heart
More truly bound to thee!
'Twould beg, with a beseeching sigh,
One glance from Pity's meaning eye
Its every pang to pay.
'Twould hint perchance, at happier hours,
When Hope may strew her fairy flowers
O'er Life's bewildered way.
Yet—should my days in sorrow flow,
Nor Fortune's fostering hand bestow
A single boon to me,
The frowns of Care I'd bravely meet,
And never deem my woes complete
'Till banish'd far from thee!

In a late successful suit against a Cotton Contractor to recover the stipulated penalty for non-performance of his engagement a punning wag remarked that the poor Man in place of *Cotton* had got *Worsted*.

Coursing—two or three of the great Coursers, have named their fastest running Greyhounds BUONAPARTE.

(Continued from the third Page of Supplement.)

H. Singleton deposed, that the Clifford's lodged with her, but gave no material evidence, except that Mrs. Clifford said in the morning that she thought Clifford was gone to Ireland. Witness said she did not know that they quarrelled.

Mary Burke, called again, said Leary wore black breeches, and that Clifford did not speak English.

Mr. Uppas, a surgeon deposed as to the wounds found upon Clifford, being the cause of his death.

William Armstrong, one of the keepers of the House of Correction, produced the different declarations of Leary, which were read.

William Slatter, [illegible] that he came to London before the Cliffords; knew Mrs. Clifford in Ireland, and met her by accident in London: Clifford only spoke Irish: they were not in the habit of quarrelling; Clifford often said, that London did not agree with him, and he would go home to Ireland. He never saw Leary after seven o'clock that evening, that was in at Hatton garden; he went to bed half past nine o'clock, and did not awake all night; Mrs. Clifford did not speak to him.

The prisoner then put in a written defence in which he said, he was a destitute of friends and of means, until some Gentlemen had procured him counsel; that he did not doubt but that if he had a patient hearing, he should disprove the uncontradicted evidence against him. His master, Clifford came to him, as many Irish were in the habit of doing, to know what he was to do; that he was in the habit of giving the meat and drink. In consequence of his being able to read and write, and having been the son of a schoolmaster, they used to call him Mr. Leary: he asked what could be his inducement to murder Clifford? he had never quarrelled with him, and if his money were the cause, he could have easily robbed without murdering him. He said he had always been an honest man and never guilty of those thefts men in his situation were too often guilty of: he stated that he truly told Mr. Burton the knife was his but asserted that the evidence given by the keeper of the House of Correction was false. He complained of the Newspapers as having called his declaration a confession; and of having inserted paragraphs, citing further proofs, as they said of Leary's guilt. If he made different statements of the proceedings of that night, it was to be accounted for on his having drank a great deal. He complained that the newspapers had raised a strong prejudice against him; but he hoped the Jury would recollect that what occured in that Court was what should guide them; and the danger of deciding from circumstantial evidence. They would see he alluded to the case of Haggerty. He brought home the hammer as it was in the habit of doing when any tools were left out. He asserted that what Cook and Thistleton deposed to was false: the officers always saying to him, that he would be hanged, induced him to say they wanted his life, as might have it.

White was called on the part of the prisoner, but did not appear.

H. Ward, a maier bricklayer, gave him a good character.

R. Barnsby, a constable, gave him a most excellent character.

W. Diney, a publican, also gave him a most excellent character he saw him on Saturday evening about nine o'clock: he was sober, his wife was in liquor.

Mr. Justice Heath after desiring the Jury not to be influenced by any thing they might have heard out of Court, summed up the evidence, and ended by stating that it was clear that the murder was committed either by Mrs. Burke, or the prisoner at the bar.

The Jury went on, but returned in a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The Recorder then passed sentence, that he should be executed on Monday.

Leary, while sentence was passed, did not appear much affected; and after it was passed, he stretched out his head to M'Carthy. He then asked the Judge to allow his wife to have his clothes.

Mr. Justice Heath said said they had nothing to do with that, and desired the prisoner to be taken away.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1813.

THE PRINCE OF SCHWARTENBURG'S ORDER TO HIS ARMY, GIVEN ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST.

"The great day is arrived! Brave warriors! our country relies on you. Hitherto, every time that she called upon you, you justified her confidence.

"All the endeavours of our Emperor to restore long-wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbours, on a solid basis were in vain: Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent Powers in the Emperor's councils and measures,—in short, nothing could bring the mind of the French Government to [illegible]

"On the day on which Austria was declared herself for the cause of justice and order, the likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest [illegible] blessing.

"We do not singly undertake this contest. We stand in the same rank with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity, against the powerful enemy of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all in their united endeavours for the same end—for a well-founded and durable peace, a reasonable distribution of strength among the different States [illegible] every single power.

"It is not against France [illegible] ing power of France, on which [illegible] great alliance has raised itself.

"What may be performed by the reflection and constancy of nations has been proved to [illegible] and Russia,—what may be performed by the united force of so many powerful States will be shewn in the year 1813. In such a way was we most moderate, ever preserve these virtues, by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous [illegible] so many former years.

"Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country, [illegible] duty in good or ill fortune, [illegible] constancy in the field of battle, [illegible] ance towards the [illegible] be found in us.

"Brothers in arms, [illegible] those years which [illegible] vice. I know, I [illegible] conquered [illegible] ing their footsteps. I rely [illegible] amongst you by our Monarch, and his [illegible] has placed me at your head. His confidence, joining with yours, are my strength.

"In what manner every [illegible] to the whole, will be fixed [illegible] allotted to him; but in every appointment—in every situation—in every decisive moment,—always to do his duty, and to the utmost of his power,—such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point.

"The Emperor will remain with us, for he has confided the utmost to us,—the honour of the nation,—the protection of our native country,—and the security and welfare of posterity.

"Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before God, who will not forsake the just cause,—under the eye of a paternal and tender Monarch, under the eyes of your grateful fellow-citizens, and in the sight of all Europe,—which expects from you great deeds, and great happiness after long sufferings. Remember, you must conquer, that you may justify this expectation; combat as it becomes Austria's warriors to do, and you will conquer.

(Signed) "CHARLES, Prince of Schwarzenburg, "Field Marshal."

On Thursday last, the Sheriff Officer, under an execution against the Corporation of the Borough of Sudbury, entered the town-hall, and seized and removed their property; consisting of the Mayor's gown, with other paraphernalia, scales, weights, staff, staff, between 200 and 300 buckets, fire-crooks, &c. which it is supposed will soon be exposed to public sale. The levy under this execution, is for the amount of the taxed costs in a trial, about three years ago, between Mr. Shave and the Corporation, when a verdict, with costs, was given in favour of the former, establishing his claim to the freedom of the borough, which they disputed.

YARMOUTH, SEPT. 5.—On Wednesday our General Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery were held at the Hall, before W. Adair, Esq. Recorder, and finished on Friday afternoon, when John Hannah, aged 67, charged with the murder of his wife by strangulation, was found guilty, and ordered for execution on Monday. During his trial, which lasted from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, he never once appeared to change countenance; when the Recorder, passed the dreadful sentence of the law, the whole Court was affected, but still he remained unmoved.

Tuesday sennight, a Court-martial was held on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth, Rear Admiral Foot, President, and continued by adjournment the two following days, on Timothy Daily, John Horton, William Gremly, and Thomas Luther, private marines of his Majesty's ship Queen, for writing, indicting and promulgating a letter, addressed to Captain Watt, commanding a party of Royal Marines, on board the said ship, containing unfounded allegations against their Captain, Lord Colville; tending to insubordinations and by procuring signatures to the same. The Court was of opinion, that the charge of writing the letter was proved; that the allegation contained therein was not altogether unfounded; but that the manner of procuring signatures was irregular, tending to insubordination; and in consideration of circumstances, and their long confinement, did only adjudge them to be severely reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future.

On Sunday, the 22d ultimo during Divine Service, at the Dissenting Chapel, at Cockey Moor, near Manchester, at which a very great number of persons were assembled to hear a funeral sermon, the gallery being overloaded, gave way. Fortunately it was observed in time to give a cautionary alarm, and the persons, who were in imminent danger, had so much presence of mind as to follow the advice offered them, viz. to come down quietly and separately, avoiding all hurry and bustle. By these means they all got down without the least accident.

SEPTEMBER, 20. 1813.

MILITARY.

[illegible] was arraigned.

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman, in making the men of his company in the beginning of March, 1813, subscribe a fund, established in the year 1806, by paying two-pence halfpenny per day each, for every day they had leave to work, nominally, for the benefit of the married women of his company, and any extraordinaries that might happen; and for withholding from gunners Snowball, Rankin, Armstrong and others, who had subscribed to the fund, any benefit whatever from the same, and refusing to this time to give any account of the purposes to which this money so paid had been applied.

2d. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman, in making gunners Snowball, Gillespie, Robinson, and many others, pay two shillings per week each, from the 1st of June, 1810, to the latter end of September in the same year, for leave to be excused from all duty whatever, excepting church parade on Sundays.

The Court acquitted Captain Truscott of the first charge, but felt it a duty incumbent upon them, to remark upon the extreme irregularity of the fund and Company's books, as laid before the Court; and although no proof had been brought of the prisoner having refused to give any account of the purposes to which the money paid into the fund had been applied, it appeared very extraordinary, that no division or explanation of the balance, which appears on the face of the fund book, of the amount of 27l. 2s. 6½d. had been made to the men of his company.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the 2d charge, and sentenced him to be severely and publicly reprimanded.

Although the sentence of the Court appeared to the PRINCE REGENT to be inadequate to the extreme irregularity and guilt of the prisoner, upon a point of great delicacy and importance to the interests of the soldier, yet, under all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness was pleased to confirm the same, and to command, that Lieut.-General Lord Charles Somerset, the General Officer commanding the Sussex district, should be instructed to carry the reprimand and admonition of the prisoner, Captain Truscott, into execution, in terms calculated, in the strongest manner, to point out to him the extreme impropriety of his conduct, with the hope, that such a public expression of the PRINCE REGENT'S disapprobation may have the effect of preventing a recurrence of such improper stoppages from the soldier's pay, or of discontinuing such a practice, if it should be enforced in any other instance through out the service.

Melancholy Accidents at Halifax.—Captain Paterson, of the Salus transport, and Mr. John Brown, of Halifax, met with an untimely end on the [illegible] by the oversetting of a sail-boat, in which they were going to Dartmouth. The accident happened within sight of the Spartan, and several boats were sent to their assistance. Captain Paterson, and a third person who was in the boat, were picked up and carried on board the Spartan; but Mr. Brown had sunk before the boats reached the place where the misfortune occurred. Captain Paterson lived but a few minutes.

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The foundation-stone of a hospital was, on the 4th of June, laid at St. John's, Newfoundland, by Sir R. Goodwin Keats, the Governor. It will be the first building of the kind on the island.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

ODE.

Translated from the Spanish of Luis de Riachaelo.

TO INES DE QUETE.

Ah! lest, would'st thou not believe
A heart that knows not to deceive
Alas, nor longer free:
That faithful heart should truly tell
The secret charm, the tender spell,
That bound it first to thee!
'Tis not, that cradled in thine eyes,
The baby Love, for ever lies
On couches dipt in dew.
'Tis not because those eyes have won
Their temper'd light from April's sun,
From Heav'n—their tints of blue!
'Tis not that o'er a bank of snow
Thy parted tresses lightly flow
In bands of braided gold;
Nor yet because the hand of Grace
Has form'd that dear enchanting face
In Beauty's happier mould.
No—dearest, no—but, from my soul,
It was a little smile that stole
The cherish'd sweets of rest.
And, ever since from morn till night,
That little smile still haunts my sight,
In dimples gaily drest.
E'en now, by Fancy's eyes are seen
The polish'd rows that break between
Two lips that breathe of May.
E'en now—but oh—by Passion taught,
Young Fancy forms too bold a thought
For timid love to say.
Yet, dearest, would'st thou but believe
A heart that knows not to deceive,
Alas, nor longer free;
'Twould tell thee thou could'st ne'er impart
A smile of thine to cheer a heart
More truly bound to thee!
'Twould beg, with a beseeching sigh,
One glance from Pity's meaning eye
Its every pang to pay.
'Twould hint perchance, at happier hours,
When Hope may strew her fairy flowers
O'er Life's bewildered way.
Yet—should my days in sorrow flow,
Nor Fortune's tottering hand bestow
A single boon to me,
The frowns of Care I'd bravely meet,
And never deem my woes complete
'Till banish'd far from thee!

In a late successful suit against a Cotton Contractor to recover the stipulated penalty for non-performance of his engagement a punning wag remarked that the poor Man in place of *Cotton* had got *Worsted*.

Coursing—two or three of the great Coursers, have named their fastest running Greyhounds BUONAPARTE.

(Continued from the third Page of Supplement.)

H. Singleton deposed, that the Clifford's lodged with her, but gave no material evidence, except that Mrs. Clifford said in the morning that she thought Clifford was gone to Ireland. Witness said she did not know that they quarrelled.

Mary Burke, called again, said Leary wore black breeches, and that Clifford did not speak English.

Mr. Uppas, a surgeon deposed as to the wounds found upon Clifford being the cause of his death.

William Armstrong, one of the keepers of the House of Correction, produced the different declarations of Leary, which were read.

William Slattery swore, that he came to London before the Cliffords; knew Mrs. Clifford in Ireland, and met her by accident in London: Clifford only spoke Irish: they were not in the habit of quarrelling; Clifford often said, that London did not agree with him, and he would go home to Ireland. He never saw Leary after seven o'clock that evening, till he saw him at Hatton garden; he went to bed at half-past nine o'clock, and did not wake all night; Mrs. Clifford did not speak to him.

The prisoner then put in a written defence in which he said, he was destitute of friends and of assistance, until some Gentlemen had procured him Counsel; that he did not doubt but that if he had a patient hearing, he should disprove the unconnected evidence against him. He stated that Clifford came to him, as many Irish were in the habit of doing, to know what he was to do; that he was in the habit of giving the meat and drink. In consequence of his being able to read and write, and having been the son of a schoolmaster, they used to call him Mr. Leary: he asked what could be his inducement to murder Clifford? he had never quarrelled with him, and if his money were the cause, he could have easily robbed without murdering him. He said he had always been an honest man and never guilty of those thefts men in his situation were too often guilty of: he stated that he truly told Mr. Sutton the knife was his but assured that the evidence given by the keeper of the House of Correction was false. He complained of the Newspapers as having called his declaration a confession; and of having inserted paragraphs, stating further proofs, as they said of Leary's guilt. If he made different statements of the proceedings of that night, it was to be accounted for on his having drank a great deal. He complained that the newspapers had raised a strong prejudice against him; but he hoped the Jury would recollect that what occurred in that Court was what should guide them; and the danger of deciding from circumstantial evidence. They would see he alluded to the case of Haggerty. He brought home the hammer as it was in the habit of doing when any tools were left out. He asserted that what Cook and Thistleton deposed to was false: the officers always saying to him, that he would be hanged, induced him to say they wanted his life, all might have it.

White was called on the part of the prisoner, but did not appear.

H. Ward, a master bricklayer, gave him a good character.

R. Barnsby, a constable, gave him a most excellent character.

W. Diney, a publican, also gave him a most excellent character. He saw him on Saturday evening about nine o'clock: he was sober, his wife was in liquor.

Mr. Justice Heath after desiring the Jury not to be influenced by any thing they might have heard out of Court, summed up the evidence, and ended by stating that it was clear that the murder was committed either by Mrs. Burke, or the prisoner at the bar.

The Jury went out, but returned in a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The Recorder then passed sentence, that he should be executed on Monday.

Leary, while sentence was passed, did not appear much affected; and after it was passed, he stretched out his hand to M'Carthy. He then asked the Judge to allow his wife to have his clothes.

Mr. Justice Heath said said they had nothing to do with that, and desired the prisoner to be taken away.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1813.

THE PRINCE OF SCHWARTENBURG'S ORDER TO HIS ARMY, GIVEN ON THE 14TH OF AUGUST.

"The great day is arrived! Brave warriors! our country relies on you. Hitherto, every time that she called upon you, you justified her confidence.

"All the endeavours of our Emperor to restore long-wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbours, on a solid basis were in vain: Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent Powers in the Emperor's councils and measures—in short, nothing could bring the mind of the French Government to moderation.

"On this day on which Austria has declared herself for the cause of justice and order, the likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings.

"We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same rank with all that Europe has of perseverance and activity, against the powerful enemy of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join in the united endeavours for the same end—for a well-founded and durable peace, a respectable distribution of strength among the different States, and the safety of every single power.

"It is not against France but against the dominating power of France, out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself.

"What may be performed by the perseverance and constancy of nations has been proved to every Spain and Russia,—what may be performed by the united force of so many powerful States will be shewn in the year 1813. In such a holy war we must more than ever preserve those virtues, by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars.

"Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country; great equanimity in good or ill fortune; humane demeanour and constancy in the field of battle; moderation and forbearance towards the weak,—these qualities must always be found in us.

"Brothers in arms, I have lived in your ranks all these years which I have devoted to my country's service. I know, I honour you, the brave men who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following their footsteps. I rely on you. I was chosen from amongst you by our Monarch, and his gracious favour has placed me at your head. His confidence, jointly with yours, is my strength.

"In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole, will be fixed by the sphere of action allotted to him; but in every appointment—in every situation—in every decisive moment,—always to do his duty, and to the utmost of his power,—such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point.

"The Emperor will remain with us, for he has confided the utmost to us,—the honour of the nation,—the protection of our native country,—and the security and welfare of posterity.

"Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before God, who will not forsake the just cause,—under the eye of a paternal and feeling Monarch, under the eyes of your grateful fellow-citizens, and in the sight of all Europe,—which expects from you great deeds, and great happiness after long sufferings. Remember, you must conquer, that you may justify this expectation; combat as it becomes Austria's warriors to do, and you will conquer.

(Signed) "CHARLES, Prince of Schwarzenburg, "Field Marshal."

On Thursday last, the Sheriff Officer, under an execution against the Corporation of the Borough of Sudbury, entered the town-hall, and seized and removed their property; consisting of the Mayor's gown, with other paraphernalia, fasces, weights, staff, between 200 and 300 buckets, fire-crooks, &c. which it is supposed will soon be exposed to public sale. The levy under this execution, is for the amount of the taxed costs in a trial, about three years ago, between Mr. Shave and the Corporation, when a verdict, with costs, was given in favour of the former, establishing his claim to the freedom of the borough, which they disputed.

YARMOUTH, SEPT. 5.—On Wednesday our General Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery were held at the Hall, before W. Adair, Esq. Recorder, and finished on Friday afternoon, when John Hannah, aged 67, charged with the murder of his wife by strangulation, was found guilty, and ordered for execution on Monday. During his trial, which lasted from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, he never once appeared to change countenance; when the Recorder, passed the dreadful sentence of the law, the whole Court was affected, but still he remained unmoved.

Tuesday sennight, a Court-martial was held on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth, Rear Admiral Foot, President, and continued by adjournment the two following days, on Timothy Daily, John Horton, William Gremly, and Thomas Usher, private marines of his Majesty's ship Queen, for writing, inditing and promulgating a letter, addressed to Captain Watt, commanding a party of Royal Marines, on board the said ship, containing unfounded allegations against their Captain, Lord Colville; tending to insubordination: and by procuring signatures to the same. The Court was of opinion, that the charge of writing the letter was proved; that the allegation contained therein was not altogether unfounded; but that the manner of procuring signatures was irregular, tending to insubordination; and in consideration of circumstances, and their long confinement, did only adjudge them to be severely reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future.

On Sunday, the 22d ultimo during Divine Service, at the Dissenting Chapel, at Cockey Moor, near Manchester, at which a very great number of persons were assembled to hear a funeral sermon, the gallery being overloaded, gave way. Fortunately it was observed in time to give a cautionary alarm, and the persons, who were in imminent danger, had no more than to rush by the advice offered them, viz. to come down quietly and separately, avoiding all hurry and bustle. By these means they all got down without the least accident.

SEPTEMBER, 20, 1813.

MILITARY.

General Court-martial [illegible] Barracks [illegible] the Royal Artillery was arraigned.

1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman, in making the men of his Company in the beginning of March, 1813, subscribe to a fund, established in the year 1806, by paying twopence halfpenny per day each, for every day they had leave to work, nominally, for the benefit of the married women of his company, and any extraordinaries that might happen; and for withholding from gunners Snowball, Rankin, Armstrong and others, who had subscribed to the fund, any benefit whatever from the same, and refusing to this time to give any account of the purposes to which this money so paid had been applied.

2d. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman, in making gunners Snowball, Gillespie, Robinson, and many others, pay two shillings per week each, from the 1st of June, 1810, to the latter end of September in the same year, for leave to be excused from all duty whatever, excepting church parade on Sundays.

The Court acquitted Captain Truscott of the first charge; but felt it a duty incumbent upon them, to remark upon the extreme irregularity both of the 102nd and Company's books, as laid before the Court; and although no proof had been brought of the prisoner having refused to give any account of the purposes to which the money paid into the fund had been applied, it appeared very extraordinary, that no division or explanation of the balance, which appears on the face of the fund book, of the amount of 27l. 2s. 6½d, had been made to the men of his company.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the 2d charge, and sentenced him to be severely and publicly reprimanded.

Although the sentence of the Court appeared to the PRINCE REGENT to be inadequate to the extreme irregularity and guilt of the prisoner, upon a point of great delicacy and importance to the interests of the soldier, yet, under all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness was pleased to confirm the same, and to command, that Lieut.-General Lord Charles Somerset, the General Officer commanding the Sussex district, should be instructed to carry the reprimand and admonition of the prisoner, Captain Truscott, into execution, in terms calculated, in the strongest manner, to point out to him the extreme impropriety of his conduct, with the hope, that such a public expression of the PRINCE REGENT'S disapprobation may have the effect of preventing a recurrence of such improper stoppages from the soldier's pay, or of discontinuing such a practice, if it should be enforced in any other instance throughout the service.

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Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814.

Register of Sums depoſited in the General Treaſury at Bombay, on Account of the Eſtates of Military Perſons deceaſed, to the 30th April 1814 ; alſo of thoſe transferred, diſcharged and remaining unclaimed ſince the last Register was publiſhed.

Date when Deposited.		By whom Deposited,	On Account of whose Estates,	Amount.			Remarks.
1806 Dec.	6th	R. Doolan Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1ſt Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry.	J. Robinſon Lieutenant of the ſame Corps,	800	0	00	
"	"	John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1ſt Regt. Native Infantry,	James Caſtle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty,	89	3	10	
1807 Feb.	20th	John Robinſon, Town Adjutant	J. Gibſon Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I.	175	3	22	
1809 June	20th	Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion.	Thomas Brown, Enſign of the ſame Corps,	47	1	95	
1810 Sept.	14th	Michael Kennedy Town Major,	R. McDonald, Lieutenant of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.	682	2	80	
1811 April	22d	Hull Capt. Commanding 1ſt Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry,	N. R. Graves Enſign of the ſame Corps:	780	0	00	
May	3d	McClintock Capt. 6th Regt. N. I.	George Walter of the ſame Corps.	240	0	00	
Dec.	20th	J. Bailie Col. Commandant of Artillery.	John Heatherly Aſſiſtant Surgeon attached to the Battalion of Artillery.	577	1	03	Unclaimed
1812 Aug.	28th	D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.	Veatch Lieutenant of the ſame Corps.	90	0	00	
Dec.	16th	Andrew Aitcheſon Capt. Town Major.	John Cockburn, Enſign of the 2d Bat. 1ſt Regt. Native Infantry.	496	2	59	
1813 April	10th	J. A. Wilſon Major Comg. the Eu. Regt.	Thos. Harriſon, Lieut. of the ſaid Corps.	150	0	40	
"	"	Ditto, ditto.	John McKenna Lieut. Ditto.	53	0	00	
May	24th	Thomas Corſellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 8th Regiment Native Infantry	Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the ſame Corps.	128	0	00	
July	30th	Wm. Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. Native Invalids.	Barnett Lieut. of the ſame Corps,	116	3	90	
Aug.	10th	Major Wm. Cowper, Commiſſary General,	Geo. Webb, Sub-Conductor of this Eſtabliſhment,	166	0	32	
"	16th	E. F. Edwards, Captain Commanding 2d Bat. 8th Regt. Native Infantry,	Gall, Aſſiſtant Surgeon on this Eſtabliſhment,	2,062	3	54	
Sept.	11th	W. Moriſon, Lieutenant Commanding at Bancoote,	Blake, Lieutenant of the Invalid Corps,	695	0	00	Transferred to the Credit of Account Current London under this date,
"	23th	Robert Harman, Paymaſter H. M. 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons,	Michael Caſtle's Troop Qr. Mr. of the ſaid Corps,	2,213	3	56	
Oct.	28th	F. Warden, Town Major,	Wm. Jayne, Lieut. of the 1ſt Bat. 4th Regt.	477	2	80	—Unclaimed.
"	30th	R. Torin, Civil Paymaſter,	Lieut. Campbell, Aſſiſtant to the Inſpector of the Dhurampore Foreſts,	775	0	00	Paid the 21ſt March 1814 to Meſſrs. Forbes & Co. as ℔ Govt. order of the 18th preceding,
Dec.	10th	Richard Torin, Marine Paymaſter,	Wm. Taylor, late of the Marine Eſtabliſhment.	325	3	84	—Unclaimed.
"	20th	James Smith, Lieut. Col. Comg. 1ſt 6th Regiment Native Infantry,	Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the ſame Corps,	168	0	00	—Ditto,
1814 Jan.	18th	Robert Barclay, Comg. 1ſt, 8th Regiment Native Infantry,	Charles Yates, Aſſiſtant Surgeon of the ſaid Corps,	1,940	1	13	Paid the 14th Feb. 1814 to Meſſrs. Forbes & Co. Adminiſtrators,
Feb.	1ſt	Major F. Warden, Town Major,	Burton, of His Majeſty's Light Dragoons,	428	0	76	
"	11th	Lieut. Col. Leighton, Commanding 1ſt 4th Native Infantry.	Wm. Jayne, Lieut. of the ſame Corps,	394	3	00	Unclaimed.
"	15th	Lieut. T. Gordon, Fort Adjutant at Surat,	E. Wyndowe, Lieut. of the Bat. of Artillery,	535	0	75	
March	18th	Major Wm. Mealy Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids,	John Thomas Captain of the ſame Corps,	635	2	52	Paid the 22d March laſt to Meſſrs. B. Ferrar & Co. Adminiſtrators
"	"	Ditto ditto.	William Stacey, Lieut. of ditto,	23	2	00	
April	5th	Lieut. J. Grant, Adjutant of the 1ſt or Grenadier Bat. 1ſt Regt. Native Infantry,	D. Mahony Lieut. Col. Com. the ſaid Corps,	5,112	8	55	
"	15th	Major F. Warden, Town Major,	F, Willoe, Lieut. of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons,	477	2	00	Unclaimed.
"	27th	Ditto ditto,	Aſſiſt. Surgeon Wm. Forreſt, of H.M. 2-56 Regt.	143	0	90	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
30th *April* 1814.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
J. KAYE,— *Accountant General.*

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on 08 April, 2017